INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1066.

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XVII NO. 167-- BOMBAY TUESDAY JULY 16 1929 ONE ANNA

DUTT ON THRESHHOLD OF DEATH

Bhagat Singh's Condition Also Getting Worse

ALL ACCUSED GO ON HUNGER STRIKE

Don't Repeat MacSwiney Episode

CASE ADJOURNED BECAUSE OF ABSENCE OF DUTT IN COURT

LAHORE, July 15.

Starting time for the Conspiracy case having been changed from 6|30 a.m. to 7|30 a.m. a larger crowd had assembled outside the court room, and cries of "Long live Revolution" were repeated more often than usual. Bhagat Singh was brought on a stretcher for the first time, but Dutt could not be brought in as he was physically unfit to be removed from his bed. Bhagat Singh informed the Defence counsel that they had refused the Punjab Government's offer to provide them with special food on medical advice. He said it was their right and Government could not deny it to them. The other fourteen accused have reached the third day of their hunger strike. When they reached the court room they looked cheerful though weak.

BOTH DYING IN WEEK?

Bhagat Singh told pressmen that no effort need be taken to supply them with special diet, as he thought Dutt would die in a couple of days and he in another week.

Before the proceedings commenced, the accused repeated three times: "Long live Revolution" in the court room while the Magistrate was seating himself.

Twelve pressmen reporting the case were to-day allotted seats from where procedure would be inaudible. Pressmen complained to the Magistrate about this, but their grievance was not remedied. Thereupon they discussed the question among themselves of boycotting the proceedings. Nothing definite has yet been decided.

The Prosecution Counsel urged the court under Section 548 Criminal Procedure Code to declare the presence of Mr. B. K. Dutt as unnecessary, since he was represented by a lawyer. Mr. Ramdas, counsel for Mr. Dutt said he would have to consult Mr Dutt before proceeding with his defence. The court agreed.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT.

When the defence counsel had interviewed B. K. Dutt, the Court announced the following order:—"It is reported by the jail authorities that Dutt is incapable of attending Court on account of high temperature. Government Advocate says that under section 548 Cr. P. C. his presence may be dispensed with for, to-day, as he is represented by Mr. Amardas, defence counsel. Mr. Amardas declined to represent Mr. Dutt in his absence unless he received definite instructions from him. The Government advocate suggested that Mr. Amardas should visit the jail and take instructions from Mr. Dutt. Mr. Amardas has now seen Mr. Dutt and he says that his client does not wish him to represent him in his absence and so he declines to represent him today. Therefore I adjourn the hearing till to-morrow."—A. P.

BHAGAT SINGH'S FETTERS AND HANDCUFFS REMOVED

LAHORE, July 15.

The hearing of the Lahore Conspiracy Case was resumed this morning at 7-30 before the Special Magistrate in Central Jail. Bhagat Singh was brought alone and before all the accused his fetters and handcuffs were removed. It was announced Dutt having been very weak, was unfit to attend court. Bhagat Singh informed that fetters and handcuffs were removed on the evening of Saturday. Though Dutt was physically unfit to attend, yet he insisted to attend the court and pass the remaining days of his life with friends but the jail authorities did not allow this.

Among the visitors present to-day were Mr. Raizada Hansraj, M.L.A., Mehta Anand Kishore, Mrs. Sardool Singh Kavisher Parbati Devi. Concession allowed to press to sit with defence counsels was withheld today and the press reporters were clapped within the fence wherefrom hardly anything could be heard.—Free Press.

ALL ACCUSED CONTINUE HUNGER STRIKE

LAHORE, July 15

All the accused in the conspiracy case are continuing hungerstrike which they commenced on Saturday in sympathy with Dutt and Bhagat Singh.—Free Press.

"CONSPIRACY" CASE DEFENCE FUND

DEMONSTRATIONS IN LAHORE

LAHORE, July 15

In connection with the hunger strike of Dutt and Bhagat Singh and to collect money for the defence of the conspiracy case, a demonstration was organised last evening by Congressmen and members of the Youngmen's association, when a procession starting from Pari Mahal paraded through Anarkali, an important Indian business quarter with red flags inscribed with the words, "Dutt at the point of death; all for country's honour." Door to door visits were made and a sum of Rs. 300|- was collected in four hours Another procession comes out today.—Free Press.

RE-ENACTING OF IRISH TRAGEDIES

LAHORE, July 15

"The Government can afford to have a succession of tragedies like the death of Mr. MacSwiney enacted in its prisons. Neither public opinion of the civilised world, nor its own humanity and better judgement would permit such a state of things," writes the "Tribune," commenting on the hunger strike of Dutt and Bhagatsingh.

Continuing the paper says, "In the present case we need no prophet to tell us that the Government will have no choice eventually, but yield to the reasonable demand of the prisoners which has support of all that is good and true in the country."—Free Press.

LAHORE UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS' FATE

LAHORE, July 15

Mr. Mehta Puranchand, the defence counsel petitioned the Special Magistrate to keep the undertrial prisoners out of the cells which has not been done, in spite of his previous order.

The Magistrate referred the application to the jail authorities for taking the necessary action.—Free Press.

EARTHQUAKE IN KHORASSAN

8 Persons Dead

LONDON, July 15.

Another severe earthquake occurred in Khorassan district about midday to-day.

It is stated that Farokh which lies between Shirwan and Kuchan, and also surrounding villages have been destroyed.

The casualties were light owing to occurrence in daytime. Shocks were also felt at Meshed and Kuchan. A slight shock was felt at Bandar Abbas last night. No damage is reported.—Reuter.

"UNTIN BOWLER" LOST

CREW SAFE

LONDON, July 15.

Ottawa.—The aeroplane "The Untin Bowler" has been lost near Port Burwell. She drifted from her moorings towards sea among icefloes. Her crew is safe.—Reuter.

THIRD TEST MATCH

LONDON, July 15.

The play in the Third Test Match between England and South Africa at Leeds was resumed this morning in ideal weather and before 8,000 spectators. The wicket was good.

England continued their first innings through Hammond and Duckworth, and at lunch score was 270 for 5 wickets, Woolfey and Leyland being not out with 68 and 42 respectively.—Reuter.

In the Test Match at Leeds, England first innings concluded for a total score of 324 runs.—Reuter.

ON TOUR OF INDIA

45 PUBLIC SCHOOL BOYS LEAVE ENGLAND IN NOVEMBER

LONDON, July 14.

Rugby.—Doctor Rendall, formerly Headmaster of Winchester, Chairman of the Public School Boys Empire Tours Committee states that it has now been decided that a party of 45 public school boys will make a tour of India this winter. They will leave England in November.—B. O. W.

RAJPAL MURDER CASE APPEAL

HIGH COURT'S DECISION

LAHORE, July 15

Mr. Justice Broadway who was presiding over the Session with Mr. Justice Johnston in the High Court to-day pronounced orders rejecting the appeal of Ilamdin the accused in the murder of Mahasaya Rajpal and upheld the conviction.—Free Press.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA

Invitation To Soviet Representative Sent

MR. HENDERSON'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS

LONDON, July 15.

In the House of Commons Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary announced that an invitation for responsible representative of the Soviet Government to visit London to discuss most expeditious procedure for reaching the settlement of the outstanding questions had been sent to the Soviet Government through the Norwegian Government.—Reuter.

ANGLO-CHINESE COMMERCIAL TREATY

LONDON, July 15.

At the request of the Chinese Government the Anglo-Chinese negotiations have been opened for the conclusion of commercial treaty on the basis of reciprocity and equality. Experts are now sitting at Shanghai and are discussing drafts submitted by both sides from which it is hoped to evolve single text.—Reuter.

Operation on King

LONDON, July 15.

It is understood that operation on King has been successful.

A bulletin singed by five doctors says:—Operation was performed. Portions of two ribs were removed in order that circumscribed abscess inch and half across should be quickly drained and treated. His Majesty's condition is satisfactory.—Reuter.

KING FUAD

RETURNS IN LONDON ON SATURDAY

LONDON, July 14.

Rugby.—King Fuad of Egypt is expected to arrive in London from the Continent on Saturday where he is spending a holiday. The visit will be private and King Fuad intends to spend part of his time in shooting and fishing in Scotland. During the early part of his stay, his Prime Minister, Mohammed Mahmud Pasha, and his Foreign Minister, Dr. Ajiji Bey will be in England. Both these Ministers have had cordial conversations with the British Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald and the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Henderson.—B. O. W.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

F. P. C. C. NOMINATES MAHATMAJI

PESHAWAR, July 14.

The Frontier Provincial Congress Committee has nominated Mahatmaji for the Presidentship of the Lahore Congress.—Free Press.

DAVIS CUP

LONDON, July 14.

Berlin.—In the final of the European zone of the Davis Cup, Germany beat Britain by three matches to two.

In to-day's matches Gregory beat Moldenhauer, by 6|0 6|2 6|3, and Prenn beat Austin, by 4|6 6|2 6|4 4|6 5|1. Austin collapsed and retired.—Reuter.

WAR CLOUDS IN CHINA

Movement Of Troops

LONDON, July 15.

Tokyo.—According to the Consular despatches from Manchuli on the Russo-Chinese border, the Japanese travellers arriving there report the movements of troops and troop-trains at every station to the east of Karimska, at the junction of the Chinese Eastern and Amur Railways.

The Japanese Foreign Office reiterates its policy of strict neutrality and readiness to protect Japanese interests if menaced and also that they would in no circumstances allow disturbances to spread to the south of Chand Chun.—Reuter.

PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, July 15.

Whether the Russian ultimatum means what it says and whether China will take up the challenge contained in it are questions discussed at length by the morning newspapers in the editorials, blaming astike Chaina's high-handedness and Soviet's intemperate threats. It is pointed out that Russia is bound to demand restitution of the highly important Chinese Eastern Railway connecting Vladivostok with the Russian trans-Continent line and jointly owned and operated by Russia and China under an agreement of 1924. More over Japan as owner and controller of the South Manchuria line is not likely to remain a mere spectator of the Russian invasion of Manchuria or the Chinese seizure of the Chinese Easter nRailway.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

"Daily Telegraph" expresses an opinion that perhaps neither confiscation nor threat of hostilities is altogether uninfluenced by the recent installation of a pacifically inclined Government in Tokio.

The "Daily Herald" suggests invocation of the League of Nations to excert pressure on China.

Berlin "Vorwaerts" thinks that it is Bolsheviks who will finally have to appeal to the League to save them from a hopeless war.—Reuter.

POLISH AIRMEN FALL INTO WATER

ONE DROWNED

LONDON, July 14.

Horta.—The Polish airmen flying in "Marshall Pilsudski" fell into water, near Graciosa, before rescue, and one of them is dead.—Reuter.

'MARSHAL PILSUDSKI' CRASHES ON GRACIOSA ISLAND

LONDON, July 14.

New York.—A message from Lisbon says that the Polish Aeroplane, "Marshal Pilsudski" crashed on Graciosa Island. Major Idzidowski was killed but Major Kubula was rescued. The machine was wrecked.—Reuter.

POLISH FLYERS AT AZORES

LONDON, July 14.

New York.—The Polish flyers have landed in Island of Graciosa in the Azores after having been missing since yesterday evening.

Horta.—The Polish aeroplane "Marshall Pilsudski" Landde this afternoon. When fears were being entertained regarding its whereabouts, aeroplane radioed for landing-place here at 6-45 yesterday evening and football ground lit up by six beacons was indicated to airmen by wireless. Nothing further was heard of 'plane notwithstanding wireless attempts by Polish training ship "Iskra" in vicinity until news of landing in afternoon. Unconfirmed report says that one pilot is dead.—Reuter.

TO FIGHT THE FORCES REACTION

Nationalist Muslims Take Concerted Action

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM NATIONALIST PARTY FORMED

Forthcoming Meeting At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, July 15.

Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Secretary, All-India Muslim Nationalist Party, has sent the following letter to prominent Muslims all over India:—

"Early in April last a large number of Musselmans representing different provinces met at Dr. Ansari's residence, at Delhi, to consider the desirability of forming a party to counteract the activities of the promoters of the so-called 'All-Parties' Muslim Conference. Prominent amongst those present in the meeting were Moulana Abulkalam Azad, Dr. Ansari, Maulvi Majibur Rahman, Maulana Qadir Kasuri, Hon. Shah Mohamad Zubair, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Dr. Mohammad Alam, Chowdhari Khaliquzzaman, Mr. Samiullah Khan, Mr. Yusuf Imam, Maulvi Tufail Ahmad, Prof. Abdul Bari, Maulvi Shamsuddin Ahmad and Mr. Abdur Bari Mohammad Saqi.

The necessity of concerted action is hanging in balance a community which deserts the cause of freedom or fails to play its proper part is doomed."

I have been asked by Dr. Ansari to convene a meeting of the organisers and sympathisers of the All-India Muslim Nationalist Party to give practical effect to what we had discussed at the Delhi meeting which will be held at Mr. Sherwani's house at 9 a.m. on the 27th instant. It will conduce to our deliberations, if the members come ready with proposals on general lines discussed in Delhi for giving the party authoritative sanction to carry on the work in the country in the spirit of the principles of the Party. I hope you will, realising the importance of the occasion, attend the meeting. Please inform Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani of the time of your arrival.—Free Press.

ALI AHMAD JAN SHOT

Rumours in Peshawar

PESHAWAR, July 14.

There are persistent rumours in Peshawar this evening that Sardar Ali Ahmad Jan has been shot in Kabul by Bacha-e-Saqqa's order. It is also said that Mohamed Alam Khan, agent of Bacha-e-Saqqa in Jelalabad has been killed by rival Shinwaris who are led by Mohamed Afzal Khan. No confirmation however is yet forthcoming.—Free Press.

RUMOUR CONFIRMED

PESHAWAR, July 15.

The rumour that Ali Ahmed Jan, ex-King of Jalalabad, was executed for refusal to owe allegiance to Habibullah, is confirmed in Afghan circles.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

MEERUT TRIAL IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 15.

In the House of Commons Major Graham Pole asked what special arrangements had been made for press reporting of proceedings in the Meerut Trial and why the Government of India had deputed the Director of Public Information to Meerut for this purpose.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn replied that he had no information beyond what appeared in press in India. He assured Maj. Graham Pole that the Director of Public Information would arrange for communication of all information and he had telegraphied to make sure that this was done.

Major Graham Pole asked whether Mr. Wedgwood Benn would also make sure that reports of trial were not circulated in India and in England at the expense of Government of India instead of in usual way.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn replied that inasmuch as ordinary agencies would have opportunity of making their own reports, he thought that probably case was met.—Reuter.

REACTIONARIES ON WAR PATH.

On the one hand, the reactionaries playing into the hands of our alien masters and posing as champions of communal rights and class privileges are persuading Mussalmans to keep aloof from all national movements on the false pretext that Swaraj would menace the very existence of the community in India. On the other hand the bureaucracy is anticipating struggle and almost daily we read in the papers of wholesale arrests and indiscriminate house searches.

It is quite apparent that we are heading towards a crisis and it is time we started our activities, for, to quote from a manifesto issued by Mr. S. A. Brelvi and others of Bombay: "When the fate of India on the part of the Nationalist Muslims to fight the forces of reaction was generally recognised and it was decided to form an All-India Muslim Nationalist Party with branches all over the country to undertake the work. Although more than three months have elapsed since the formation of the Party, up to now no practical step has been taken to start work. Meanwhile, the situation in the country has become worse.

STOCKS & SHARES

—:o:—

Opening Advance Met Long Liquidation

NATURAL REACTION

Bombay, July 15.

The market opened firm this morning and after a rapid advance, prices declined on heavy long liquidation influenced by rumours of a general strike in the local mill—There is no truth in the rumour and it appears that after a continuous and rapid rise it was but natural that some realising must come in. To-day's decline is nothing more than a natural reaction which was anticipated in our last report. However the technical situation of the market is healthy and we see no reason for any material decline in values. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 737/- and advanced to Rs. 743/- Profit taking sales depressed values and after several small rallies closed at Rs. 731/- Fazal opened at Rs. 546/- and flared upto Rs. 555/- but declined to Rs. 535/- and closed at Rs. 537/- Pearl opened at Rs. 338 and rose Rs. 12/- but declined to Rs. 331/- Bombay Burmans opened at Rs. 741/- and after improving at Rs. 743/- declined to Rs. 736/- Tata Hydros ruled quiet but steady. Tata Steel shares fluctuated irregularly between 195/- and Rs. 185/- for Defds—Cement shares also ruled quiet.

The market will remain closed on Wednesday the 17th inst on account of Ashadi Ekadashi.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 15.

Bombay Dyeing 32,34,31,37,43,35,33, 31.
Century 27,31,20,21.
Colaba 126,22.
Crescent 98.
Fazul 46,55,48,50,42,45,38,36,37.
Indore 370,71.
Madhowji 32.
Nagpur 75,72,73,70.
New Great 171,65.
Pearl 338,50,38,40,32,33,31,32.
Simplex 52,47.
Swadeshi 402,5,2,5,3,400.
Burma 741,43,41,36.
Hydro 1075,80,72.
Tram 135,34—6.
Deff. 87,95,88,92,88,91,85.
Ord. 55,56,54,56,54-10.
3½ per cent. 67-12-0.
1945-55 102/0/0.
Bundi 18-12,18-10.
Indian 67,72,70,63,65.
Alcock 316,5,6.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, July 13.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 335.
Apollo 60 nil 4-12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 710/
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 731/4.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) Nil 140
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 25.
Century 100, 321/4.
Central India 160f 470
Colaba Land Mills 122/8.
Crescent 100, 98/12.
Currimbhay 250 nil 100
David 250 nil 222-8
Dawn 250 10y 455
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0/8/0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 708 132/8.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 80
Elphinstone 100 nil 6.
Fazulbhoy 230, 537/8.
Finlay 100 10y 101/4.
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 131/14.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 00y 1550
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 142/8.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1010
Indore Malwa 100 13.21 371/4.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 10 nil 12-8.
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100.
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 67/8
Kohinoor 10/0/100, 184/6.
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xx nil 1475.
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 0/8/0
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1200
Madras United 250 7/8f 440
Morarji Goculdas 1000 nil 815.
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 80 nil 78
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 87.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 158-12.
New City of Bombay nil 70
New Great Eastrn 200 10y 165 165.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210 332/8.
Phoenix 100 xd 312/8.
Premier 10 nil 2/4.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 62.
Sholapur 1000 Y2f 1400
Simplex nil 47/8.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 100 20f 400.
Tata Mills 25 nil 31/4
Vishnu Cotton 500 4/1 xd 2100
Western India Spinning 1,000 0 900

BANKS

Bank of India 50-2 8f. 102.
Baroda 5500 0/8 7f/4
Central 260 19/8.
Eastern £5 xd. 88
Imperial 560 40f xd. 1432/8
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 352/8.
Union 5/11, 316.
P. & O Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 30f xd. 18-10.
Central India Mining 7
Gwalior Cement 80 10f 97.
Indian Cement 2/10 265.
New India Assurance 51f. 21/4.
Katni Cement 100 nil. 227/8
Punjab Cement 100 11/8.
Shahabad Cement 100 xy vd 154/8.
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 xd. 19/6
United Cement 100 6y 80
Katni Def 855.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 780
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 94
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 99.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 78
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 67
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 94
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 88.
Sind Light 100 5/7 135.
Tapty Valley xd 647-8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6. 8y 133/12 xd.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd 122-8.
Andhra Valley Ord. 1000 528/12.
Bombay Tram Ord xd 134/6.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1072/8.
Tata Power 8000 nil 413-12.
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4f 160.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1900
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 205
Manmad Manufacturing 280.
New Berar 500 70y 793/12
New Mofussil 400 30y 492/8
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 407/8
Volkart U P 50/0/30y 460

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 1900
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/10/2.
New India Assurance 6y 21-6.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100, 1995.
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 6-10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 6y 306/4.
Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 12 12 by 191/4.
Burma Uganda 80 nil 10
Burma T Corporation 736/4.
Burma Corp. 10 As. 16 by 1 12-8.
Indian Radio Ord. 320 def. 275
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 180
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 9/3.
Tata Steam S114.
Tata Construction 51/8.
Tata Iron Defd. 185.
Tata Iron Ord. 54/10.

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Assur. Veerji Mills B. 7 (F- T.) 94/4
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 104/8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F T) 85
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 109/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7.1/2 p.c. 108
Andhra Valley B 8 109/12
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 E T 100

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Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 15.

B. C. RATE.—
T T 1/5 3/4.
D D 1/5 25/32.

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 July.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Mid July.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Bank Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 Mail

NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4.

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 919
Banks Buying D D 931
Banks Buying 3 Mos 945

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 126 3/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 123 3/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134 1/2.

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 162.

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 13th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 5/8 15th inst.
Japan/London 1/10 9/16 15th inst.
London/—Paris 123.90 13th inst.
London/Belgium 34.900 13th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.21 13th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 13th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.
Gold £4.4.11 1/4 12th inst.; £4.4.11 1/4 13th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 3/16 12th inst; 24 1/4 13th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 3/16 12th inst.; 24 5/16 13th inst.
Silver New York Ready 52 5/8 12th inst.; 52 3/4 13th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 11/32 per cent, 12th inst. 5 11/32 per cent. 13th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 15/32 per cent. 12th inst. 5 15/32 per cent. 13th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1 1/2. to 2 per cent. Nominal 3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos 3 per cent. 12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 15.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/11.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90-8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 79.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/-
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90/12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 96/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 102/
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/8
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 79.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 79
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 79
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108/4
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—2nd August settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/9/0, 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/15/0 5 per cent 1939/44 Rs. 96/8/0
Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, July 15.

3 Months Discounts 5 11/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5 15/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 1/2 p.c.
Call Money 2 per cent.
One Month 2 1/4 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Twelve Months 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p. c.

—:o:—

Tone of Silver—Quietly steady. Offerings small. India a small buyer.

BOMBAY

—:o:—

Bombay, July 15.

The local market opened steady at Rs. 329/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 330/12 on buying influenced by reports of unfavourable weather. Later on prices ruled quiet on easy Liverpool opening but rallied on improving Liverpool advices. Prices again declined closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A 314/12.
Broach A/M 328/12.
Oomra July 272.
Oomra D/J 292.
Bengal July 214.
Bengal D/J 244.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 15.

Our Market has ruled steady today with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/1 per cwt.
Shipment June Rs. 7/13/3 per cw.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 7/13/3 per cwt.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 7/14/3 per cwt.
Shopment Jan-March Rs 8/0/6 per cwt.
B R B Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs 13/2 per cwt.
Refined Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs 12/10/6 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 15.

July	228.50—9.20
October	215.40—2.30
January	209.70—2.40

OILS & CAKES.

Bombay, July 15.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 582 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 125 per ton.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 15.

Wheat	453 Cwts.
Linseed	4,969 Cwts
Rape, Raj & Mustardseeds	155 Cwts
Gingellyseeds	720 Cwts.
Poppyseeds	11 Cwts.
Groundnuts	5,348 Cwts.
Castorseeds	834 Cwts.
Rice	1,781 Cwts.
Myrabollams	757 Cwts.
Cottonseeds	1,785 Cwts.
Gram	662 Cwts.
Joowar	1,881 Cwts.
Barley	1,477 Cwts.
Bajree	530 Cwts.
Coal	19 Tons.

DAILY ROOM RATE

—:o:—

BOMBAY July 15

Bengal 242 D.J.
Bengal 215 July
Broach 329 A. M.
Broach 316 J.A.
Umra 291 D. J.
Umra 272 July

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	229	224	216 209
Sind	233	228	220 213
Panjab	226	221	213 206
Rajputana	229	224	216 209
Broach	333	328	320 315
S D	335	330	322 317
P A	336	331	323 318
K V	327	322	314 309
Dholera	322	317	309 304
Kalajin	326	321	313 308
Cutch	340	335	327 322
Surat	393	388	380 375
Rajpipla	393	388	380 375
Navsari	408	403	395 390
Umra No. 3	290	285	275 265
C P No. 1	315	310	300 288
C P No. 2	302	297	287 275
Southern Western			302

READY COTTON SALES.

100 Chachety T & Co. muthia 225
100 Toyomankwa Sindh American 281
100 Toyomankwa Limbi 305
200 Volkart Bros Khamgaon 264
100 Indian Cotton & Co. Broach Yellow 190
100 N. Rajaram & Co. Bengal 211
100 K. Damji & Co. Anjar 275
400 G G Kesha & Co. Khamgaon 258
100 G G Kesha & C. Akola 262
200 Japan T & Co. Mamar 244
100 Kotak & Co. Jambusar 314 1/2
100 Ital India & Co. Purna 257
100 Aboobakar & Co. Bengal 222

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, July 13.
Week Ending.
Bales.

The Weekly Cotton statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

Total in Sight	15,642,000
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply	359,000
East Indian Cotton, Visible Supply	226,000
American Cotton, Visible Supply	2,013,000
Other Cotton, Visible Supply	423,000
Total Sales	28,150
East Indian Cotton Sales	1,000
Total Cotton Afloat	119,000
American Cotton Afloat	19,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	21,000
Total Weekly Spinners' Takings of American Cotton	238,000
Great Britain Takings, Cotton	37,000
U.S.A. & Canada Takings, Cotton	117,000
Continent Takings Cotton	73,000
Japan, China, etc., Cotton	11,000

BULLION

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Bro. Ass. Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, July 15.

The Silver Market ruled firm on short covering influenced by higher London quotations and rise in China Exchange, owing to Russian ultimate. To-day's rates were as under:—

Ready Silver	56	4	0
Ashad	56	3	0
Shravan	55	13	0
Bhadrapud	55	12	0
Double Option-Shravan	0	14	0
Double option Bhadrapad	1	4	0

GOLD.

Ready Bar	21	7	0
Ashad	21	9	0
Shravan	21	7	6
National Bank	21	13	0
Chartered Bank	21	11	6
Central Bank	21	8	6
Sovereigns	13	9	0

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, July 15.

	Today	Total
FG MG Broach	500	5,000
FG MG Bengal	200	7,500
Fine M G Oomra	200	3,600

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, July 15.

Linseed Sept	11/10/6
Linseed May	11/11/0
Wheat Sept.	7/7/0
Wheat May	7/10/0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 13-7-29	9232000	8461000
Receipts Yesterday 13/7/29	2000	3000
Exports to date 13/7/29	7988000	7623000
Stocks at Ports 12/7/29	674000	756000
Stock Interior Town 12-7-29	253000	386000
Stock at Liverpool 12/7/29	863000	742000
Visible Supply 12/7/29	2013000	2316000
Quantity in Sight 17/7/29	15642000	14211000

WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

—:o:—

We have received the following report from Messrs. V H A Ganny dated Calcutta 13th July:—

Jutes:—The Mill strike came to an end in the opening of the week. The price of Hessian improved to 14/8, the raw material having gone upto 66/4 receded to 65. The market for shares opened steady with less business and some improvement was evident in the values of shares. But, again towards the close the strike rumour in some of the Mills has revived. However, the tendency looks quite better.

Albion were popular at 410, Kamarhatty and Kanknarrah were better by 10 points at 662, and 552. Belvedere mark a rise of 30 points from 575 to 605 on a dividend of Rs. 45. Others were steady by about 5 to 10 points. Empire and Reliance have improved to 62/8 and 78/8 respectively.

Howrah and Clive have closed steady at 57/6 and 39/8.

Dividends:—Belvedere Rs. 45, New Central Rs. 45.

Cottons:—Were a better market this week. Dunbar were done at 228 and Bengal-Nagpur were wanted upto 32/4. Bowreah were done at 337.

Coals:—Very small fluctuations and business is to be reported here, except Raneegunge which having been taken upto 44 from last week's closing of 41/8, were steady at 42/8. Bengal were done at 447/8, Amalgamated were better at 12 x.d. and East Indian were steady round 22.

Tea Shares:—In some cases decided improvement is noticeable viz:, Sapoi mark a rise of about 5 points at 17/8 from 12/4. Hassimara have improved from 42/4 to 43/8. Mohema have declined to 15 from 16/4.

Banks:—Remain almost unchanged.

Govt. Securities:—Little improvement is noticeable in this section. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper has improved to 68/2.

Miscellaneous:—Electrical concerns were all in demand, at better rates, Indian Iron and Steel were quoted at 16/8, Indian Standard Wagon Ordy. were better at 33/4, Marshall were steady at 2/10. B. I. Corpn. Ordy. were done at 2/14 and Preference were quoted at 103, Cawnpore Sugar were done at 16/4, Midnapore Zamindary were reported at 126/8.

N. Y. COTTON ECLINES 4 Pts.

—:o:—

Favourable Weather

DISCOURAGING MANCHESTER ADVICES

New York, July 13.

The New York cotton futures market ruled easy to-day on absence of buying influenced by favourable weather reports and discouraging Manchester advices. Prices fluctuated within a range of 14 points and closed easy at a decline of 12 points for near option while distant deliveries lost 4 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points to 18.25c.

This season the weather over the Cotton Belt is exceptionally favourable and despite fears of serious damage by weevil, the crop appears to be progressing satisfactorily and a continuance of present weather for the coming four weeks, will completely change the present position of cotton. Southern hedge selling is bound to be the main feature of the market and if the volume of hedge selling begins with half a million bales per week, it will be difficult to find buyers. Spinning industry in Lancashire is causing great anxiety as the Master Spinners have decided to press for the reduction in wages. The note of this intention was given in the beginning of the month and if no amicable settlement is arrived by the end of the month, the situation is likely to take a grave turn.

The Census Bureau report issued to-day states 570,000 bales were consumed during the month of June by U. S. A. Mills., The advance guess of the Garside Cotton Service estimated the same at 557,000 bales. The comparison for the month of June during the past seasons is as under:—

Seasons.	Bales.
1928-29	570,000
1927-28	511,000
1926-27	663,000
1925-26	519,000
1924-25	494,000
1923-24	350,277

Apparently the figure is fairly large but the trend of consumption is downward and according to the latest available information, the stocks of manufactured goods are increasing.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET

—:o:—

WHEAT SENTIMENT VERY BULLISH

Liverpool, July 13.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office.:—

"Cotton crop continues to make excellent progress. Market still weather affair. Bulls relying on expectations of weevil scare. Lockout feared in Lancashire next month although Government will probably intervene."

"Wheat crop reports North-West Canada reported worse than anything heretofore indicated and sentiment very bullish, but think caution advisable owing to large carryover and big bull position open."

"Sugar sentiment improved by rumours of agreement between Java and Cuba regarding future production."

"Cocoa strength July New York continues sustaining factor."

PRIVATE CABLE.

New York October highest 18.33, lowest 18.21.

New York January highest 18.54 (10.16 a.m.)

Lowest 18.50 (at the opening).

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk Co:—

"Spinners takings so far this season are 15,885,000 bales. America consumed June 570,000."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Weather continues favourable. Crop doing well but fear heavy weevil damage still persists. Have no decided opinion meantime.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 13.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co:

July close at s 9/3 1/6 up 2-3 8d.
October close at s 9/6 3/4d up 2d.
December close at s 9/9 5/8d up 2d.

CABLE ADVICES.

"Reports from Canada and United States continue most serious, unless amazing conditions all exporting countries foresee likely dearer."

The Gift of Vigour

It is yours to give. If you want to see your child full of life and health and happiness, see to it that his diet is complete in all the nutrients that are needed for healthy and rapid growth.

School Children need VIROL

Virol will make this sure. Virol is a combination of the special foods his young body needs to build up strong bone and firm tissues—foods which are so often lacking in ordinary diet.

Virol is digested without effort and begins its good work directly the first spoonful is taken.

Remember that health in after life depends very largely on the child's progress now. You can help him through this critical age by giving him Virol regularly.

VIROL

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, England.

Gentlemen

Please don't be misled by fictitious advts. The quality of our goods speaks for itself. "WE NEED NO ADVANCE." Send your name and address and in return you will receive a beautiful Liver Wristwatch by paying Rs. 10/4/- to your postman.

Mahavir Watch Co.
"KRISHNA BLDG."
FORT BOMBAY.

WONDERFUL CAPACITY IN FORETELLING.

Write the exact date and time of birth or the time of writing the letter. For 5 questions concerning futurity Re. 1, As. 4 for every additional question. One year monthly Life Reading Rs. 2, Five years monthly Rs. 7-8, V. P. Charges As. extra.

"SWADESA MITRAN" Daily of Madras writes:—This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact nture.

GANDHI JOTHISHA NILAYAM, Tiruttani.
Chittoor District, (S. India).

DON'T FEAR!

SCORPION STINGS.

It removes the poison and relieves the pain instantaneously. Price As. 5. Postage free 1 to 3 phials As. 3. On receipt of Rs. 4. One dozen phials are sent free of postage.

RAJVAID SRI RAMANDAS II KAVIRAJ.
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Three SHORTHAND WRITERS for Saturday, 19th, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday following. Speed 125-150 words. Terms on application to the SECRETARY, Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee, Secretariat, Bombay.
A 32536

WANTED—Qualified COMPOUNDER for Aden. Apply with testimonials to Box. No. 2323 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1753.

WANTED.—LADY CANVASSERS on Commission to sell Tooth powder, etc.. Apply Box No. 2322, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1745

LECTURER IN MARATHI required. Pay offered Rs. 100 in a grade from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. Apply PRINCIPAL, Baroda College, Baroda.
A 32514

LOAN.

16000 LOAN without interest for 10 years granted. New applicant's enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th July, 1929. Next date granting loan fixed 31st July 1929. Ask list of Loans granted and rules. THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.
L 32473

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

SUMPIGE SHAMARAO, the all-India Specialist in tailors' cutting wants 2 or 3 well educated PUPILS, for London diploma courses. C/o General Post Office, Bombay.
T R1748

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

LOST AND FOUND

LOST OR MISLAID—25 Preference Shares, Bearing No. 41150 to 41174 Temporary Receipt No. 12/10, Dated 2-5-1929 of the Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., standing in the Joint names of Dr. Kaikobad Sorabji Katrak and Najamai Dinshaw Motiwala. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company, Fort Bombay. Otherwise duplicate of the same will be issued.
PB R1755

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

REVISION OF THE ELECTORAL ROLL OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Government having fixed the 19th August, 1929, as the date for the first publication of the revised electoral rolls of the constituencies of the Bombay Legislative Council, the time for the receipt of applications for the entry of names on the electoral roll of the University constituency for THE CITY OF BOMBAY has been extended to the 15th August, 1929. Forms of application for enrolment may be obtained free of charge from the office of the University Registrar.

2. A copy of the preliminary revised roll of the University constituency for the city of Bombay published in May last is open for inspection at the University Office. Persons of either sex, residing in the city of Bombay and entitled to vote in the University constituency whose names do not appear in the preliminary roll, are hereby invited to submit their applications for enrolment so as to reach the University Registrar NOT LATER THAN THE 15TH AUGUST, 1929.

3. Under paragraph 6. Schedule II, appended to the Bombay Electoral Rules, "a person shall be qualified as an elector in the Bombay University constituency who, on the 1st day of April next preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll, had a place of residence in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Aden) and was a member of the Senate or an Honorary Fellow of the University or a graduate of the University of seven years standing.".

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR.
University Registrar and Returning Officer.
Bombay, 12th July, 1929.
32522

THE PRALHAD MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th July, 1929, at 5-15 p.m.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 31st July, 1929, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PARTAPGIR NARSINGIRJI & Co.,
Agents.
15th July, 1929. 32531

BOMBAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members of the Bombay Historical Society, and their friends, will be held in the Boards Room of the Prince of Wales' Museum, Esplanade Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July, 1929, at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

Paper to be read.
THE END OF THE KADAMBA POWER.
in the Karnataka.
By Mr. GEORGE M. MORAES, M.A
32533

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION AND TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my Board has resolved to forfeit all dividends remaining unclaimed on or before the 25th of July, 1929. The shareholders who have not yet claimed their dividends from the Company may do so during the period at the Company's registered office.

By order of the Board,
S. D. JOGLEKAR,
Secretary.
Keshavji Building,
149, Frere Road,
Bombay No. 3.
32534

TENDERS

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the work of clearing from Ry. wagons, carting to and stacking at the B. B. Pipe Depot about 2,200 tons of Indian cement during the fair season commencing from 1st September, 1929, and ending with 30th June, 1930.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on 23rd July, 1929. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for "the work of clearing and carting Indian cement."

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Re. 1.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
D. E. MAVJI,
Chief Storekeeper.
566, D'Lisle Road,
Bombay No. 11.
32532

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY

NOTICE.

TENDERS for filling in with earth, murum, rubble, &c., including consolidating, &c., at Bandra Causeway, will be received upto and not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on THURSDAY, the 25th day of July, 1929.

All tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road., Fort, Bombay.

Forms of contract, specification, &c., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5|- per copy to anyone deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, which must be endorsed with the description of the tender and must contain the names of all the partners of the firm.

T. K. RODDAN.
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 15th July, 1929.
32535

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR STEELWORK FOR NEW STATION BUILDING AT GWALIOR.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of steelwork, etc., required for the new station building at Gwalior.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions, specification and drawings on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay on payment of Rs. 10|- per set in cash or by money order only, which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for steelwork for new station building at GWALIOR". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 29th August, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the Indian Trade Journal.

Bombay 13th July, 1929.
D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
32523

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Loan Notification

THREE 5% DEBENTURE LOANS AGGREGATING Rs. 96·43 LACKS.

Loan A—5 per cent. Loan of Rs. 31.43 Lakhs repayable 1949-59, interest payable half yearly on the 1st February and 1st August and liable to Income Tax.

Loan B—5 per cent. Loan of Rs. 28 Lakhs repayable 1954-59, interest payable half yearly on the 1st February and 1st August and liable to Income Tax.

Loan C—5 per cent. Loan of Rs. 37 Lakhs repayable 1959, interest payable half yearly on the 1st February and 1st August and liable to Income Tax.

DATES OF REPAYMENT.

Loan A—The loan will be paid at par on the 1st August 1950, but the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay reserve to themselves the right to repay the loan at par on or after the 1st August 1949 on giving three months' notice by public advertisement.

Loan B—The loan will be paid at par on the 1st August 1959, but the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay reserve to themselves the right to repay the loan at par on or after the 1st August 1954 on giving three months' notice by public advertisement.

Loan C—This will be paid at par on the 1st August 1959.

1. With the sanction of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay hereby invites tenders for the three loans as above aggregating Rs. 96·43 lakhs.

2. The loans are raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of the balances of previous loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of each of the three loans will be received by the Municipal Commissioner upto 4 o'clock, Bombay Time, daily from Friday, 19th July to Thursday, 1st August 1929. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the 5 per cent. Debenture Loans of Rs. 96.43 Lakhs" and deposited with the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rs. or Rs. and Annas; it must not be a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck off and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna. Separate rates and separate amounts must be given for loans A, B and C respectively.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole or such portion only, as he may think proper, of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than 31st August 1929.

8. In the event of one or more of the loans A, B & C being over subscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient to the amounts of their tenders provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable, which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made, as specified in Clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—

(a) Cash or currency notes.

(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.

(c) Government Promissory Notes, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits in cash or currency notes or cheques will in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

SINKING FUND OR DEPRECIATION FUND.

14. A sum at the rate of 1.937 per cent. of the face value will be set aside annually and invested in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the loans on the date of repayment, namely, 1st August 1959. The Corporation is authorised to use and will use, as far as practicable, the amounts so set aside for the sinking fund for purchasing for cancellation the debentures of the loans whenever the market price of the loans falls below the average accepted price. In this manner the sinking fund will be made to serve the purpose of a depreciation fund.,

15. Interest will be paid in Bombay by the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, or such other agent or agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf as follows:—

From the date of payment in full to 31st January 1930, on 1st February 1930, and thereafter on the 1st August and the 1st February each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the date specified in Clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office or may be made out as per specimen printed herewith.

18. Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/8 per cent. to recognised brokers on tenders received on forms bearing their stamps in cases where tenders so received are accepted.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 10th July, 1929.

FORM OF TENDER.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION'S 5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOANS AGGREGATING RS. 96.43 LAKHS.

To
THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I/We the undersigned hereby apply for 1949-59 Loan A / 1954-59 Loan B / 1959 Loan C

Rs. of 1949-59 Loan A
Rs. of 1954-59 Loan B
Rs. of 1959 Loan C
Debentures aggregating

in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated the 10th July 1929, each Debenture to be of the value noted on the reverse, and I/we send herewith**——————being 2 per cent. deposit on the par value of the Debentures, and I/we undertake to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me/us and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, on or before the 31st August 1929.

The rates at which I/we take to pay for these Debentures are ..... Rs. §——as. for Loan A per cent. / Rs. §——as. for Loan B per cent. / Rs. §——as. for Loan C per cent.

Signature .....
Address .....

Date 1929.

* Denominations of Debentures to be filled in on the reverse. The Superscription on the Cover enclosing the tender must be clear and distinct. Debentures will be for multiples of Rs. 500.

** Here enter cash, cheque on a Bank in Bombay, or Government Promissory Notes or Debentures, as provided in Clause 10 of the particulars and conditions of the Loan.

§ The rate should be entered here.

DEBENTURES REQUIRED.

Number of Pieces.	Value of each. Rs.	Total Value. Rs.
	LOAN A—1949-59.	
	LOAN B—1954-59.	
	LOAN C—1959.	
Total..		Total..

32516

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Clarke's Blood Mixture again succeeds where other treatments fail

Mrs. E. Radley, 46, Addison Drive, St. Giles, Lincoln, England, writes:—"Four years ago, after a serious illness, I was left with Eruptions on the Face which were very painful and disfiguring. I tried medicines of every description, both patent and otherwise, and no change being noticeable, I gave up all hope of being cured. Finally, a friend gave me a bottle of 'CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.' Before the bottle was finished a slight improvement was perceptible, and after that every day my condition improved wonderfully. Now all inflammation has gone, leaving me with almost as perfect a skin as I had previously. In acknowledging my indebtedness to your splendid remedy, I must also pay tribute to its general health-building properties; among other things, my weight has increased 10lb. in as many weeks."

World-famous for over 70 years

For the treatment of Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Boils, Glandular Swellings,

Clarke's Blood Mixture

For the treatment of Eczema, Rashes, Sore Places, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, etc.

Mrs. E. Radley
Read and Profit by her Unsolicited Testimony.

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

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Dr. Banerjee's [New Specific

SANOTROPIN

Shows Surprising effects in 2 weeks. *Early cases made fit for work in 3 months.* Meat Diet essential. Price 7/8 for fortnight. Apply with 8 annas stamps.

Dr. BANERJEE, L.M.S., D.M.O. (Retd.) Deoghar (S.P.)
Tel. Ad. 'Hilloway, DEOGHAR'

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction (THIS DAY) TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Central Stores, Chinchpokli:—

Unserviceable stores such as gallon tins, kerosine lamps chimneys for gas lamps, steel poles, C. I. brackets, Bombay 500 C. P. lamps, waste-not taps, etc.

THIS DAY at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Municipal Workshops Foras Road.

Unserviceable stores such as cart and solid motor tyres, leather and rubber scrap, steam roller wheels, motor lamps, E. wire bundles, bulbs, tin boxes, horse-drawn fire-engine, motor and trailer sweepers. etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at No. 29, New Marine Lines, 1st floor, very valuable household furniture such as one fireproof safe, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, corner cabinets, dressing writing and coloured round marble top tables, leather sofas, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, cupboards, bedsteads, dinner waggons, meatsafe, show cases, easy and rocking chairs, wall clocks, flower stands, pots and vases, pictures, wall curtains; carpets, E. light and fans, large wall mirror and a very good collection of valuable and historical books, benches, tea-poys, etc. etc.

The property of the late Mr. Bezonji Ardeshir Kamdin.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

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Under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay Messrs. MENESSE & Coy. will sell by public auction on Monday the 22nd July, 1929. at 2 p.m. at the New Custom House, Ballard Road, the above mentioned Arms and Ammunitions.

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P & O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
20 July	Maloja x		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia	All	11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x		16,088
24 ,,	Rasmak	vessels	10,602
31 ,,	Malwa		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x	with	16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana		16,518
28 ,,	Morea		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	now	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua		10,946
19 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	sail	11,518
26 ,,	Ranpura		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak		10,602
9 ,,	Maloja x	direct	20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
30 ,,	Morea	from	10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India	Bombay	19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi		16 614
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930			
1 Jan.	Narkunda x	without	16,572
,,	Razmak		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana x	transhipment	16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x		20,847
8 ,,	Morea		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua*		10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x	at	20,837
,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
,,	Razmak @	Aden	10,602
,,	Ranpura		16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x		16,088
5 April	Ranchi		16,650
12 ,, about	Rawalpindi*		16,619
16 April	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak		10,602
26 ,,	Narkunda x		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH,
With liberty to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442
18th Nov.	Dumana	8427
9th Dec.	Dumala	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th ,,	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £56	£106
	C £50	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
8th July	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
22nd ,,	Nowshera	Straits & Japan.
2nd Aug.	Morea	Colombo Straits China and Japan
6th ,,	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
9th ,,	Mantua	Colombo Straits China.
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
7th ,,	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda	Australia.
22nd ,,	Rajputana	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.
6 Dec.	Mooltan	Australia.
20th ,,	Mantua	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.

a Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO EAST AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
17th July	Barpeta	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
17th July	Khandalla	East & South Africa.
19th July.	Vasna	Basrah via Karachi

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive.	Leave
Kitano Maru	8000	— —	@24 July
aTottori Maru	5973	17 July	28 ,,
Haruna Maru	10500	— —	@ Aug.
Awa Maru	6023	29 July	12 ,,
Kamo Maru	8000	— —	@21 Aug.
aNageto Maru	5901	15 Aug.	27 Aug
Katori Maru	10000	— —	@4 Sept.
Tamba Maru	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.

aDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Hakone Maru	10500	25 July	12 Aug.
Suwa Maru	10700	8 Aug.	26 Aug.
Fushimi Maru	11000	22 ,,	9 Sept

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru	22000	7 Aug.	15 Aug.
Tenyo Maru	22000	21 ,,	28 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Sumatra Maru	12th July	22nd July.
Chifuku Maru	25th ,,	8th Aug.
Shunko Maru	10th Aug.	24th ,,
Ganges Maru	27th ,,	10th Sept.
Honolulu Maru	10th Sept.	24th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN".
Box No. 355.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22997.

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For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freightage and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, BOMBAY

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Punjab National Bank, Limited.
Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.
Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.
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Local Advisory Committee:—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Lala Kishen Prasad.
London Bankers—The Midland Bank, Ltd., 5, Threadneedle Street, London E. C. 2.
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TOTAL ASSETS exceed Rs. 95 LAKHS.
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For all particulars re. a policy or Agency Write to:—
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Commissariat Building,
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CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
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(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000
BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.
Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.
Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.
Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.
Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please write to:—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

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REMEMBER—Nadiad Hindu Anath Ashram.
On all occasions at your place. Help those who cannot help themselves.
Established 1908. Up till now 801 lives spared. Orphans at present 153. Daily expenses Rs. 85 to 90.
Forsaken Children received from all parts of India. Orphans rescued being fed, sheltered, taught, cared for and educated, coached up also in useful industries such as Printing, Carpentry, Tailoring, Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Painting, etc.
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ESTHER RALSTON
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HOBBART BOSWORTH

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Mr Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes. 20th October, 1928—"I have tried many Astrologers, both natives and Europeans, but I have found your work as the best of all." Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delination of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Re. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

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25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

City & Suburbs

TO-DAY

Harwood League: Warwick vs. Attached Section, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 17.

Harwood League: Cheshires vs. G.I.P. Rly., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 18.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Attached Section, Cooperage 5-45 p.m..

FRIDAY, July 19.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Harwood League: Warwicks vs. B.B.R.A., Cooperage 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY July 20

The s.s. Maloja with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood league: Bombay Gymkhana vs. G.I.P. Rly., Cooperage 4-30 p.m. and Ulsters vs. Cheshires, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

R. G. BHATIA NIVAS

The opening ceremony of the Raghavji G. Bhatia Nivas, situate at Chewalwadi will be performed by Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan on Sunday (21st inst.) at 9 a.m.

CITY'S HEALTH

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Small-pox attacks 3 deaths 2.
Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn.) 72
The total mortality this day last year was 74

S. W. TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will be held at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. Miss Jerbanoo E. Mistri, will deliver a lecture on "Causes of High Infant Mortality."

YOUNG THEISTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Young Theists' Union, a public meeting will be held on Wednesday (the 17th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, when Mr. D. J. Vaidya will open a debate on "The Salvation of India lies in complete Westernisation." Prof. S. V. Phadnis will oppose.

BAI BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai wife of Shet Kanji Kursendas, conducted by the Social Service League at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of June 1929 was 1489 of which 808 were women and 681 children of whom 262 were boys and 419 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 56.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A Special Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday (the 17th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

The adjourned urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday (the 17th inst) after the Special meeting at 6-30 is finished.

SETH DAMODARDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

During the last month of June 1929 the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary situated at Kalbadevi Road Bombay was 1038. Among them the number of new admission was 223. The average daily attendance was 34.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

An Ordinary Meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association will be held at the Sohrab F. Bharoocha Archiitectural Libary, 7-10, Elphistone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday (the 18th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Muncherji E. Joshi, will read a paper on "Housing Problem." The President Mr. H. Foster King, will occupy the Chair.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Geographical Society, Dr. W. Burns, Principal of the College of Agriculture, Poona, will deliver a lecture on "Some Aspects of Plant Geography In The Bombay Presidency." The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides and will take place at6-30 p.m. on Thursday (the 18th instant), in Secondary Teacher's College Hall." It is open to the public

APPEAL FOR HELP TO ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has received the following contributions:—

	Rs.
Previously acknowledged	218-8-0
Sjt. Lalloobhai Amichand	201-0-0
Copper & Brassware Uensil Merchants of Kansara Chawl and Gulal wadi of Bombay through Sjt. Gulabchand N.	201-0-0
A Sympathiser	15-0-0
A Sympathiser	1-0-0
Total	636-8-0

COURT OF ENQUIRY MEETS AGAIN

—:o:—

FURTHER STATEMENTS SUBMITTED

PROCEEDINGS TO BE OPEN TO PRESS

The following statement, dated July 15th, has been issued to the press by Mr. H. D. Warden, Secretary, Court of Enquiry appointed by Government under the Trade Disputes Act:—

"The adjourned sitting of the Court of Enquiry was held to-day at 2 p.m.

Representatives of the parties were present as before except those of the Girni Kamgar Union who were absent. It was brought to the notice of the Court by one of the other representatives present that this day had been fixed for the presence of the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union in a Police Court case and that was probably the cause of their non-appearance.

Some further statements were laid before the Court.

The Court was of opinion that the case being now complete as between the Millowners on the one hand, and the Girni Kamgar Mamhamandal on the other, evidence might be taken forthwith as between them. The Secretary of the Mahamandal having stated his inability to attend tomorrow owing to his presence being required in another Court and also to enable the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union to be present, the further hearing was adjourned till 11 o'clock on Wednesday (the 17th instant).

It was decided that for the present the taking of evidence would be proceeded with in public, subject to the further discretion of the Court.

APPLICATION FOR MAINTENANCE

—:o:—

MAHOMEDAN WOMAN'S CHARGE AGAINST HUSBAND

Before Justices Patker and Wild at the High Court came up the hearing of the revisional application fied by a Mahomedan woman named Khairunnisa against the order of the Sixth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. P. L Thacker, dismissing her petition to get maintenance from her husband.

The applicant was married to the respondent Bashir Ahmed about 2 years ago and was living at Surat where he was serving. After a few months of unhappiness and ill-treatment, the appllicant returned to her father at Bombay. The respondent also followed and stayed with her promising to find employment in Bombay. But after about a week he disappearered, and on hearing that he was at Karachi, the applicant wrote to him to take her away or send her maintenance allowance, Receiving no reply, the applicant took these proceedings to claim maintenance. The Sixth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. P L Thacker dismissed the application on the ground that the court in Bombay had no jurisdiction.

Their Lordships, in delivering judgment observed that when a man has a permanent residence the case was triable at that place only, under Section 488 of the Criminal Procedure Code. But where a man had no such residence, the case should be tried at any place which he occasionally visited. In the present case, the accused had no permanent residence, and therefore, the Court at Bombay where he lived for eight days had jurisdiction to try the case. Their Lordships, therefore, directed the Magistrate to try the case on its merits.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" arrived London on Saturday the 13th instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from London of 4th instant arrived at Aden at 3 a.m. on the 14th instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Thursday the 18th instant.

The "Narkunda" will sail the same evening from Ballard Pier at 10 p.m. for Colombo and Australia.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with Mails from London of 11th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 13th instant.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Chifuku Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 12th July and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 25th July via Penang & Colombo.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tottori Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 13th inst. and is due to arrive here on Wednesday afternoon the 17th July.

DR. SARMANANDA IN BOMBAY

Dr. Sarmananda of Madras who has been giving his demonstrations at many places in "Divya dristi" or "Yoga dristi" by which he claim to see through the past, present, and future for many generations has arrived in Bombay and proposes over demonstrations to the public. The place and time will be announced shortly. Admission will be free.

WHITLEY COMMISSION

—:o:—

PLEA FOR ACCURATE STUDY OF INDIAN LAOUR SITUATION

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Employees' Association, Calcutta held on Saturday last the following resolution was passed:—

"That while appreciating the object of the Royal Commission on labour in British India this Association requests the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Government of India to include in the scope of enquiry the condition of workers in Mercantile firms and commercial undertakings and express its deliberate and emphatic opinion that with a view to enable it to fulfil the object of the Commission in coming to the light conclusion for report and recommendations, full and accurate study of the labour situation is a matter of absolute necessity:—

"This Assocation is further of opinion that in order to effectively and successfully carry out the mission the labour leaders who are now either in prison or are undergoing trial should be forthwith set at liberty, as they being in close and direct touch with labourers and their organisations will be in a better position to assist the Royal Commission in their labours to achieve the real object".

ABDUCTION AND SALE OF WOMEN

—:o:—

MOVE FOR A JOINT CONFERENCE

The following resolution has been unanimously passed by the workers of the public bodies of Jodhpur mentioned in the resolution in their meeting on 12th inst:—

"This meeting of the workers of the Hindu Sabha, Sanatan Dharm Sabha, Hindu Sewa Mandal, Shrimali Brahman Navyuvak Mandal Pushkarna Mandal and Vaishya Kumar Mandal, assembled under the auspices of Jodhpur Hindu Sabha, after carefully considering the statement of Mr. Dayaram Mirchandani of Hyderabad Sindh, supports Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram's suggestion given to Government in the Bombay Legislative Council in March last, that to suppress the long-standing evil of traffic in Sindh and elsewhere in females abducted and kidnapped from Kachh, Kathiawar and Rajputana States, there should be a conference of official and non-official representatives from the British territory and the Indian States concerned."

In their conference with Mr. Dayaram, several other gentlemen have also expressed their sympathy with the idea of a joint representative conference.

HEARING BEGINS

LAHORE, July 15.

The Court room of Justices Broadway and Johnston was thronged today when the appeal of Mamdin in the alleged murder of Mahasay Rajpal of Rangila Rasul fame on 6th April, against his conviction and sentence to death by the Sessions Judge came up for hearing. Elaborate Police precautions were made in and outside the Court room while a vast crowd of Moslems gathered outside expectantly awaiting the result.

Mr. Jinnah assisted by Mr. Feroq Hussain appeared on behalf of the appeallant while Dewan Ram Lal & Mr. Jiwanlal Kapur represented the Crown.—Free Press.

BLIND STUDENTS' HOME, POONA

—:o:—

AN APPEAL

Poona is the chief educational centre of Maharashtra and educational institutions of every variety are flourishing in this place. The Poona City Municipality has started a school for the blind, last year. But blind students find it very difficult to go to this school every day from their places of residence. To avoid this difficulty it is urgently necessary to start a home for blind students and to provide for their education. A society is started for this purpose and it will be duly registered under the Societies Registration Act as soon as funds permit.

The Governing body appeal to the public to help this useful and charitable institution with liberal donations. All donations should be sent to Mr. Damodar Vishwanath Gokhale, Treasurer, Blind Students' Home, Kesari Office, Poona City. or should be handed over to Mr. Ghaisas, the Secretary of the institution, who is going to visit several places to collect donations. He is supplied with receipt books from which receipts will be given. He is also supplied with a charity-box sealed with the signature of the treasurer.

BOMBAY COTTON CONTRACTS ACT

—:o:—

DRAFT BILL FOR REPEAL

The following is the copy of the draft bill to repeal the Bombay Cotton Contract Act XIV of 1922 of which Prof. J. C. Swaminarayan, M.L.C. sent in a notice on 12th inst:—

"Whereas it is expedient to repeal the "Bombay Cotton Contracts Act XIV of 1922."

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Bombay Cotton Contracts Repeal Act of 1929."

2. Bombay Cotton Contracts Act XIV of 1922 hereinafter called the said Act is with effect from 31st December 1930 hereby repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Bombay Cotton Contracts Act. 1922 was passed as a temporary measure for a period of three years, in view of the fact that the previous measures, viz.: The Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provisions) Act I of 1919, which were War Provisions should not be relaxed altogether as the conditions of trade had not settled down.

Section 1 (2) of the said Act of 1922 provided that after the said period of three years the said Act was to remain in force for such period as the Governor in Council may by Notification direct.

By a Notification No. 4331-24 dated 14th December 1925, the Governor in Council was pleased to direct that the said Act was to remain in force for a further period of five years and whereas the conditions which rendered the necessity of passing of the said Act no longer exist and whereas the trade in general now no longer requires the control vested in the East India Cotton Association Limited referred to in the said Act as the said Association. Therefore, it is sought to repeal the said Act XIV of 1922 by this Bill."

Will You Relent?

THE CONGRESS CALLS UPON YOU

to

MAKE THE SMALLEST SACRIFICE

You must make it

IF YOU ARE EARNEST ABOUT SWARAJ,

90 per cent. OF OUR COUNTRYMEN live in villages. They HAVE NO WORK OVER FOUR MONTHS in the year

YET WE PAID OUT RS. 663 CRORES

to foreign cloth manufacturers during the past ten years!

SHALL WE NOW RELENT?

We can

EFFECT A COMPLETE BOYCOTT

of foreign cloth if 3 OUT OF EVERY 200 OF US SPIN TO PRODUCE 4 1/3 YDS. MORE CLOTH per head per year.

(Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee.)

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURES 27 POINTS DOWN

HEAVY SELLING PRESSURE

JANUARY.
NEW YORK.

New York, July 15

Previous Closing	18.51
To-day's Opening	18.39
Difference	—12
To-day's Closing	18.24
Difference	—27

New York, July 15.

In sympathy with easier Liverpool cable the New York Cotton Futures Market opened at a decline of 12 points. There was heavy liquidation by disappointed Bulls and professional selling increased by favourable weather and good crop condition. There was marked absence of buying and the market closed at about the lowest at a decline of 27 points.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool July 15

Previous Closing	9.78
To-day's Opening	9.71
Difference	—07
To-day's Closing	9.68
Difference	—10

Liverpool, July 15.

The weather over the week-end being favourable, the Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of 7 points against expectations of 3 points decline. At the opening there was some recovery of short covering but prices again declined on poor New York cables. The market closed at a decline of 10 points. Middling American Spot prices declined 6 points at 10.17 while Egyptians advanced 5 points to 16.45.

EXPECTATIONS.

On Tuesday the Liverpool market is due to open at a decline of 6 to 7 points while in Bombay Broach A./M. is expected to open at Rs. 326.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Slight to moderate rain East belt, Alabama and South Texas Entire belt partly cloudy.

Between midnight and daybreak no precipitation. Weather warmer.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LONDON, July 15

Silver Ready	24-7-0
Higher	0-2-0
Silver Forward	24-7-0
Higher	0-2-0
Market steady	

BOMBAY PRICES.

First Settlement	56-2-0
Second Settlement	55-12-0
Third Settlement	55-11-0

LATE MR. SHIVGIRJI DAYAGIRJI

—:o:—

We regret to announce the death of Raja Shivgirji Dayagirji Motiwalla on Sunday at Bombay. Mr. Shivgirji was a well known figure in Bombay sporting circles and a cricket enthusiast. He was the father-in-law of Raja Pratap Girji, a well-known mill-owner of Bombay.

Holbrook's Sauce

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

HOLBROOK'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

AND

PURE MALT VINEGAR

Sold by all Dealers and Stores.

Sole Agents:

HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

FAMOUS SPA TREATMENT Will Soon Cure That BAD LIVER

A regular morning dose of Kutnow's Powder soon brings the most troublesome liver to order. It corrects all sluggishness and speedily ends the headaches, bilious bouts, depression, sallowness, etc.

Reproducing in agreeable saline form, the virtues of the Carlsbad Spa Waters, Kutnow's Powder quickly clears the system of Uric Acid and other poisons. It is specially valuable for rheumatism, sciatica, gout, etc.

KUTNOW'S POWDER

The Famous Effervescent Saline Originally Produced at Carlsbad.

In Rs. 2-4 bottles. All medicine dealers.

PILES

No matter how chronic, blind, bleeding agonizing Piles, are positively cured. Immaterial whether ABSCESS, FISSURES, PRURITUS ANI, LACERATIONS & FISTULA have formed, use Recto-Serol.

OPERATION NOT NECESSARY.

Recto-Serol actually enters the seat of the germs of the disease, the efficient ingredients are brought directly upon the knots and are quickly absorbed. Almost all at once, all agonizing pains, itching, burning, bleeding disappear, the Piles begin to shrink gradually, and thus is the cure completed for the first time in the history of medicine.

NOW READ THIS AMAZING TESTIMONY!

"I was suffering with Fissures for the last 5 years, and was to undergo operation, when Dr. Mohd. Umar of Delhi recommended your specific Recto-Serol. I got three outfits from him two of which have been used. I have no pain, no trouble now, as a matter of fact the pain, got over from the very day of its use."

SAYED M. HASUAIN, State Collieries, Umaria.

Tested, tried and approved by over 100,000 doctors throughout the world.

Do not experiment. There is no substitute for this quick, safe, and sure cure. Something else may do you harm. Test and try Recto-Serol yourself. The result will amaze you.

Of all Chemists and Stores, or The Continental Drug Co., of India, Hornby Rd., Post Box 996, Bombay.

TYPEWRITER

Senior Model Rs. 12 Junior Rs. 8 CATLOG FREE

IN ALL LANGUAGES
English, Hindi, Gujrati, &c. Suitable for Every Body. Easy, Durable & Serviceable. 10 to 15 typed per a minute. Exact Typewriter form types. Duplicate carbon copy produced. Red and blue Ribbon fitted.

SUDHAMUKHI TRADING CO. 8, Dewan Lane, Calcutta.

SUNDARISATHI

(Registered)

THE IDEAL UTERINE TONIC

For Ladies—Young and Old.

Sundarisathi is the most effective and well-tried elixir and is a certain Cure for all the diseases, such as Ammenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and Leucorrhoea, to which Ladies are peculiarly subject and acts wonderfully on Uterus and its appendages. Highly recommended and used by hundreds of Doctors and Eminent Physicians.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Rs. 2-10 for Three Bottles.
which are required to be completed.

Sold by Every Chemist

The DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY 2 and AHMEDABAD.

SWEEPING SUCCESSES
1929 and 1928 Exams.
GIVE US UNAPPROACHABLE POSITION.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

LATEST 1929 RESULTS IN D.COM. (I. M. C.)

All D.Com.'s in Business Organization, Specialized Banking and Specialized Secretarial Work are our students (including two ladies).

Only two Bombay students other than ours secured D.Com. in Accountancy.

LATEST 1929 RESULTS IN G. D. A.

40 per cent passes—the highest percentage in Bombay Presidency, if not in India, including those trained through post.

In Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.) and Chartered Insurance Experts (A. C. I. I.), ours are the only Indian Institute students successful. In Incorporated Secretaries (F.I.S.A.), ours are the only students who hold Fellowship Diplomas and our last successes are several times higher than all the Institutions put together.

In the London Chamber of Commerce, we have for the past twenty-nine years, year after year, secured the highest numbers of honors, subjects and passes.

Prospectus on application or Probably call at
40, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using
ZANDU'S
Draksha-Asava

Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10.

A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?

That Acts At Once

ZANDU'S
Draksha-Asava

The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher

Avoid Substitutes

ZANDU Pharmaceutical Works Limited.
Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14

Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2

½ lb.As.13, 1 lb.Rs.1-8, 1½ lb.Rs.2.

USP
BASEL MISSION ROOFING TILES
Raval & Co. 13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle
TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1929.

Communalism in the Services

—:o:—

There is a remarkable statement in the Quinquennial Report on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the years 1922-27, which runs as follows: "The chief result of the Reforms is the emphasis they have given to differences of religion and caste, owing to the system of special representation which they have set up. The evils of communalism to which this has given rise are too well-known to need stating here. These evils are operative in the Educational Department no less than outside, and nowhere have they been more conspicuous than in the administration of the primary schools by the Local Authorities." What is remarkable is not that the report stresses the evil of communalism but that it attributes the evil to "the system of special representation which they (the Reforms) have set up."

The report is right so far as it goes, but it has not stated the whole truth about the origin of the communal evil. It admits that the evil is "operative in the Educational Department no less than outside." But this is due not merely to special representation but also to special distribution of jobs in the Department on communal grounds. Elsewhere the report says: "During the quinquennium vigorous efforts were made to give effect to the policy of Government to secure a fair representation of all castes and creeds in the public service. Candidates from the backward communities when procurable, were given preference for all appointments." We doubt if this sounds even plausibly right. Even in theory it is wrong to start with the object of "securing a fair representation of all castes and creeds in the public service." In practice such a policy is bound to degenerate into most demoralising favouritism. What wonder if the "vigorous efforts" of the Department are faithfully copied by some of the Local Boards with all the zest of communal rivalry, to such an extent as to drive Mr. M. Heskith, I.E.S., to observe that "communal jealousies might without exaggeration be described as the curse of primary education."

We recognise that backward communities deserve sympathetic treatment. But the sympathy can be legitimately shown in the shape of special educational facilities. The country should not mind even if the special facilities are afforded, for a few years, on a lavish scale to the extent they are made use of. For, such a policy will speedily level up backward communities, promote general efficiency and remove at least one ground for communal soreness. Fair representation of all castes and creeds in public services would then follow automatically as a result of an equitable distribution of educational facilities. But it is a pernicious practice to distribute jobs on communal grounds, indeed on any grounds other than merit. It should be clearly understood, however, that merit does not mean mere bookish learning but must take note of bodily fitness, character and general intelligence, which is distinct from erudition and which can be scientifically tested by means of recognized intelligence tests, now in vogue in the West. If it is feared that individual officers who make appointments may understand merit in a narrow sense and show preference to members of their own communities, the task of selecting candidates for office may well be assigned to representative boards, enjoined to enforce clearly defined competitive tests. Such a policy will evoke an incentive to effort and a spirit of emulation without which no backward communities can rise up to the general level. On the other hand preference of persons, "when procurable," on communal grounds, depresses the morale of the persons and the communities favoured. It is a cruel kindness to pamper communities and if only spreads the poison of communal jealousy.

Police and Political Offenders

—:o:—

The demands submitted by Mr. Dutt, one of the accused in the Lahore "Conspiracy" case, for civilized treatment of political prisoners are just and reasonable. In countries where civilized ideas about penology have been forced upon the administration by persistent and successful agitation, political prisoners are allowed to be treated as "misdemeanants" of a special class. Mr. Dutt's demands have been disregarded and the denial has compelled all the accused at last to express their discontent by resorting to the only efficient weapon of protest they possessed—that of the hunger-strike. This decision of the accused has succeeded in forcing the Government of the Punjab to take notice of their hardships and they have done so none too soon. So far as Messrs. Bhagat Singh and Dutt are concerned the belated realisation of common humanity on the part of the Government of the Punjab will be of no use to them. Mr. Bhagat Singh told the Pressmen who interviewed him that the concession of a "special diet" need not be extended to him and Mr. Dutt. "Dutt would die in a couple of days and I in another week." The Officiating Home Secretary of the Government of the Punjab has issued instructions to the Inspector-General of Prisons of the Province directing him to grant concessions to under-trial prisoners so that "they might not be prejudiced by ill-health in attending the proceedings or arranging for their defence." They are also to be allowed four sets of cuttings from any daily newspapers they may select "giving accounts of the proceedings of the trial" but "no comments on the proceedings are to be supplied to the accused." The Government of the Punjab in the Home Department have evidently overlooked the important fact that there is in existence such a thing as contempt of court and that no newspaper can comment upon proceedings which are 'sub-judice.' We only hope the concession in regard to newspapers will not in actual practice reduce itself to permitting the accused the benefit of receiving cuttings only from journals which the bureaucracy considers "safe."

If persons convicted of political offences are entitled to be treated in jail as special class offenders, with all the greater reason must under-trial prisoners be spared the restrictions and humiliations of being considered as convicts. And yet that is the treatment of the Police in the trials now proceeding at Lahore and at Meerut towards the under-trial prisoners. It is one of the cardinal principles of justice that an accused person is to be considered innocent until proved guilty and that no restriction can be placed upon the opportunities of the accused to secure proper defence. The whole question of the treatment of undertrial prisoners must be taken up immediately by the Government of India. It is their imperative duty to issue instructions to Provincial Governments that under-trial prisoners are not to be regarded as convicted persons. The Police Authorities in the cases now being tried for political offences evidently consider them as such. They also entertain the grotesque idea that it is their sole privilege to decide which particular Press correspondents should be admitted to report a trial. The confiscation by the Police of the pass of a representative of the Press at the Lahore trial raises the question of encroachment upon the freedom and privileges of the Press. We hope the Pressmen who are reporting the trial will insist upon an adequate apology being tendered for this insulting treatment to the Press. They are, in fact, reported to be contemplating a boycott of the proceedings. The Government of India will be failing in their duty if they do not look into all these matters and into the question of civilized treatment of political prisoners in particular.

Sino-Soviet Relations

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The quarrel between the Chinese and the Soviet Governments over the question of control of the Chinese Eastern Railway can be traced to deeper causes than the ostentatious one as to which set of officials, Soviet or Chinese, should superintend the railway line. The Nanking Government has been persistently complaining that the discontent against it which frequently breaks out in various parts of China is due to the work of emissaries from the Soviet. It claims that the countenancing of this propaganda by the Soviet is in violation of the Sino-Soviet agreement of 1924. The adhesion of the son of the late Mukden War-lord, Chang Tso-lin, to the cause of the Kuomintang has emboldened the Nanking Government to take drastic steps to weed out what it calls "Communist activity directed from Moscow". There is little love lost between the Mukden authorities and the Soviet administration in Outer Mongolia and the former complain that the Soviet Government is ever ready to profit by the traditional hostility between Mongols and Manchus. In view of the arrest and deportation of Soviet railway officials by order of the Nanking Government, the Soviet Government has sent a strong note to Nanking giving the latter a three days' time limit to revise its attitude and cancel the deportation orders. The Soviet Government is willing to enter into peaceful negotiations, as it says in its Note, but it has resorted to wrong tactics by giving a foolish ultimatum.

Riots Enquiry

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One of the questions invariably put by the Riots Enquiry Committee to every witness is whether communal tension exists in the city. Obviously, the only answer to the question is that no "tension" exists to any appreciable degree but may well be created by some of the answers given to a well-meant but too broad a question. Some of the answers are wild and utterly unwarranted by facts and suggest a partisan attitude. Such answers ill become persons who profess to be Nationalists. Every witness should remember that he is called upon to give evidence as a citizen, interested in maintaining peace and not as a member of a particular community, eager to score a point over another community. It is culpable thoughtlessness, if nothing more reprehensible, to ascribe, even by suggestion, to a whole community or to responsible institutions the excesses of a few hooligans, which sane elements in every community severely condemn. It is up to the members of the Committee to discountenance sternly such suggestions or innuendoes. It is also up to Nationalist institutions, like the local Congress Committee or the Youth League to censure publicly the exhibition of communal rancour on the part of several witnesses.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE & MOSCOW LEGISLATION

—:o:—

A GERMAN PROFESSOR'S SURVEY

(COMMUNICATED BY ARTHUR FIELD).

LONDON, June 20.

I am in these articles merely repeating, as closely as space permits, the words of a short series of lectures now being delivered by Professor A. Meyendorff, Reader in the Russian Language in London University. They are in every way remarkable, first for the dispassionate neutrality shown by a non-Communist,—next for their immense erudition,—then for the lucidity and simplicity of the perfect English, and finally for being delivered wholly without notes.

ARTHUR FIELD.

I.

The object of these lectures is to give a summary impression of the leading underlying principles of Moscow legislation. The subject will be approached without prejudice and from a legal standpoint.

The title chosen for the lectures was "The Class-Struggle Idea in Current Soviet Legislation and Administration," as the world struggle is more descriptive than that of War. We associate war with a conflet generally short, frequently terminated by mutual compromise, while Struggle may depict a more prolonged conflict and even a permanent principle. The class struggle is such a conflict, imminent in the structure of modern society. The Communist legislation is largely based on it.

IS THERE A CLASS STRUGGLE?

To understand what it is we have to go back to Karl Marx.

It is to be noted in passing that many eminent statesmen (for example Pitt) denied the existence of any class struggle. If one wonders why they should have felt called upon to give any assurance on the subject, one should remember that the French Revolution had been directed against classes or estates of Society, the Court, gentry, etc., and had found very considerable reflection in public feeling in England. The position, however, was slightly (perhaps largely) different from that connoted by the phrase class-struggle. In France, and in the countries of the adherents of the French revolution, the *tiers etat* had the ambition to share in public affairs proportionately to its numerical strength. The interest of the labourer, of the working class, which is the basis of the modern struggle, was considered not at all, or very little. The peasantry, it is true, entered into the Revolution as a considerable factor; but the desire of the peasants for land-ownership and bigger wealth was merely an individualistic and bourgeois aspiration.

THE PROLETARIAT.

The idea of the proletariat as a group that was outside the structure of modern society was conceived by Lorenz von Stein and is contained in the preface to

(Continued on page 8.)

OUR ANTIQUATED LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

NEED FOR EDUCATING THE AGRICULTURISTS

(By JACOB B. ISRAEL.)

II*

Side by side with the investigation and improvement of the land revenue system there will have to be a systematic and determined effort for village uplift in which direction no practical and serious efforts have as yet been started.

With the uplift of agriculturists will come a better understanding of the principles of land taxation and recovery and also there will be a rise in incomes from agriculture and side industries dependant on it. Uplift will prevent waste of incomes in litigation, corruption and other domestic pursuits ignorantly followed. Thus with plenty in hand the land tax, including gradual rises needed for legitimate needs of Government, will be most cheerfully paid and all causes of misunderstanding will automatically disappear.

VILLAGE UPLIFT.

I propose first to detail item by item the heads under which village uplift will have to be achieved and then I propose to show what organizations are needed to bring about the results aimed at. It is a long and laborious process and should have been undertaken more than 50 years ago. But, unluckily, owing to divergent social conditions in India, Government had to be shy of the matter as it would have meant a certain amount of interference with social customs existent for ages past, whereas, society, whose primary object ought to be an advance towards better existence, has but lately realised in India that efforts are needed, for uplift, by humanity united in general, irrespective of castes and creeds. For social and other uplifts humanity has to consider its caste as human beings and its religion as humanity. India has just commenced to realise this and it is opportune now to start operations in the direction of village uplift however small the efforts may be. They are bound to get strong and will gradually extend from one end of the country to another.

EVILS OF ILLITERACY.

The first item needing attention is education which will have to spread from village to village.

Owing to illiteracy agriculturists are often inclined to pounce upon neighbours' rights and estates which results in costly litigation. It is enriching lawyers and impoverishing the agriculturists. Money needed to pass in agricultural lands for improvements and augmentations of produce passes into wrong coffers and is mostly spent in luxuries unprofitable to the country.

Illiteracy causes easy subjection to petty official peculation and corruption. Much useful money is thus lost to agriculturists and poverty, misery and unhappiness are the results. A class, which has to be happy and contented for the healthy advance of a country, continues stricken with want and poverty. No amount of severity can stop corruption. It is a secret offence rarely discovered and the greater the severity the greater is the skill and art by which it is carried on. The only way to eradicate corruption is moral uplift both official and unofficial by a

(Continued on page 8.)

*The first article appeared on 8th instant.

Notes of the Day

Popular Move.

The energy and wholeheartedness with which the MacDonald Government are undertaking the solution of the difficult problem of reducing British unemployment is sure to consolidate their position in the country. It is a popular move on the part of Mr. Thomas to propose that twenty-five million sterling should be earmarked for the promotion of development schemes. In the Commons he will get through this proposal easily as the Liberal Party cannot oppose it; the only thing they can do is to offer criticism on details. The House of Commons has already agreed to the resolution moved by Mr. Thomas relating to the Colonial Development Bill. The measure provides for the establishment of a fund of a million sterling a year for promoting colonial development. This financial assistance will be welcome in the British East African protectorates in particular and it is certainly a feather in the cap of the Labour Government that their accession to power should open up strong possibilities of stimulating British manufacturing enterprise at home and abroad.

The "Voice of Youth".

The energy of the Youth Movement in India seems to be inexhaustible. The League of Youth, Madras, which has been doing excellent work for the last few years, has just started a monthly as its official organ, called the "Voice of Youth." The paper is edited by Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmipathi, whose able presidential address at the recent Ceylon Youth Conference we commented upon a few days ago. Its twelve pages of foolscap size are packed with excellent articles, notes and other reading matter of interest to young and old alike. The "spirit of revolt" is there—of course, but it is tempered with a deep sense of responsibility and a zest for more work and less talk. "We are not" says the paper, "a generation of undiscriminating iconoclasts. We know what idols not to break..... We are not what the world is probably told we are, all heart and no head.....We believe that each of us can and must lay a brick in the rearing of that sublime edifice—the Indian Nation. Go ahead—we have resolved to, though it may prove a long obstacle race". The "Voice of Youth" promises to be one of the best papers of its kind. We wish it every success.

A Reasonable Request.

We understand that Messrs. Dange and Nimbkar, under-trial prisoners in the Meerut Case, have submitted a written statement to the Riots Inquiry Committee of Bombay and have requested the authorities to be allowed to appear before the Committee to give oral evidence. Their request is most reasonable. Having been very active Labour leaders they can throw much light on the issues before the Committee through their oral evidence. Besides, several allegations against them having been made before the Committee, they should in justice be given an opportunity to meet the allegations.

Home for the Blind.

We cordially endorse the appeal made by the Blind Relief Association for funds in aid of the Industrial Home for the Blind. The Home has been doing excellent work during the last twelve years in teaching various handicrafts to blind boys and securing remunerative work for them. Its work has been warmly appreciated by many distinguished visitors like Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, Mr. Earnest Thurtle and Mr. A. A. Purcell. The main want of the Home is a building of its own in a good locality. We trust that the people of Bombay will generously contribute the funds necessary for this purpose and also for the extension of the Home's activities. Contributions may be sent to the Superintendent of the Home, 3rd Kumbharwada Lane Northbrooke Street, or to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. J. Ginwala, 107, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A Thought For The Day.

"Since intercommunication has become more and more rapid, and barriers and frontiers have been broken down, India, whether she wishes it or not, has been obliged to come into the world area and mingle with the races and the peoples of the world more closely. It is of importance that when this intermingling happens, the great Indian nation should have a mind of its own and a will of its own in all international affairs".

—C. F. ANDREWS.

WANTED CHANGE OF HEART ON BOTH SIDES

Shaukat Ali Attacks Nehru Report

CONGRESS, AN ADJUNCT OF MAHASABHA

Regrets Madras Compromise was Upset

The Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee met again on Monday morning at the Secretariat and devoted the whole of the sitting to the oral examination of Mr. Shaukat Ali. The witness had submitted an exhaustive written statement covering over fifty close-typed foolscap sheets.

Mr. Mohamad Ali, who was to be examined jointly with his brother, could not be present as his daughter was in a precarious condition of health at Mussoorie. He had, however, wired that he was posting his written statement.

Examined orally, Mr. Shaukat Ali stated that he was giving evidence both on his own behalf and on behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee.

Mr. Mirza pointed to the witness that his statement regarding the influence of Arya Samaj and Mahasabha proceeded very closely on the lines of the written statement on the subject by the Bombay Muslim Committee.

The witness, in reply, said that he knew about the question probably more than the whole Muslim Committee put together because he had the benefit of longer experience.

Mr. Mirza: When was the Khilafat Committee started?—I think in October 1919. It was started with the object of protecting the Khilafat.

MADRAS COMPROMISE UPSET.

Replying to another question of Mr. Mirza, the witness maintained that communal tension between Hindus and Muslims had greatly increased owing to a variety of causes, mainly religious, political and economic. Great changes were coming over the country. New blood was coursing through the veins of both Hindus and Muslims. New ideas were being formed. Proceeding, he submitted that the Madras Congress resolution regarding communal differences had practically settled all points of differences between Hindus and Muslims. He was sorry that compromise was upset by the combined activities of the Arya Samaj and the Mahasabha. Explaining his relations with the Indian National Congress, the witness said he could not work for the Congress unless there was complete co-operation among fellow-workers of the Congress.

Mr. Mirza:—Don't you think that these communal riots have become frequent now?—Yes, unfortunately they have. I think it will be the duty of this Committee to find out everything about the real causes that are responsible for these riots. Poison has gone deep enough, and now the time has come when it has got to be eradicated.

JOINT CONFERENCE OF 1927.

Mr. Shaukat Ali then read out to the Committee a letter which he as a President of the Central Khilafat Committee, had addressed to Dr. Moonje, the President of the Hindu Mahasabha, in 1927. In the same year, he said, there was a joint conference of Hindu and Muslim leaders at Simla where the communal question was completely threshed out. It was, in fact, the feeling generated by this Conference, which paved the way for the compromise resolution accepted by the Madras Congress.

Mr. Mirza: When was your brother President of the Congress?—In December 1923.

Mr. Mirza: You had two Muslim Presidents of the Congress within 5 years?—We have three Muslims as Presidents. Moulana Abul Kalam Azad was the President of the Special Session of the Congress held at Delhi in 1922.

Dewan Bahadur Javeri: When is your turn coming, Mr. Shaukat Ali?—That may never come. I am merely a soldier of my nation.

A little while after, the witness contended that only five months after the Madras resolution was passed, once again the communal tension began to make itself felt. During the first five months there was no quarrel between the communities.

Mr. Mirza: Do you think that the Nehru Report is an answer to the Madras Resolution? I think so. At Madras even Pandit Malaviya had accepted the compromise resolution. That resolution was endorsed by most of the Muslim organisations as being the best solution of the problem under the circumstances. In my opinion, it was a very fine settlement of the communal differences.

"CONGRESS—AN ADJUNCT OF MAHASABHA."

Coming back to the Congress, the witness remarked that it was very difficult to follow, in these days, what the Congress was doing. So many new ideas, schemes and programmes were coming to the forefront almost every day. He was so fed up with the Congress that, last year, he had not gone within two miles of the Congress pandal. The witness later on complained that the Congress had become an adjunct of the Hindu Mahasabha. The Congress workers were working in Mahasabha organisations. They had got majority in the Congress.

Replying to Mr. Mirza, the witness admitted that "Shudhi" movement was an old movement. There was nothing new in it. It was in existence long before the communal tension came into prominence.

Mr. Mirza: Do you attribute this communal tension to the advent of Montford Reforms?—Not at all. Only the intelligentsia is quarrelling over these Reforms.

Explaining the "Tanzim" movement, the witness said that this movement was merely on paper before the "Shudhi" movement started. The only thing, he added, that differentiated Islam from the rest of the religions was the universal brotherhood which Islam enjoined on its followers.

Dewan Bahadur Javeri: Is it that all Muslims are brothers and all others are "Kafirs"?—It is not that.

HIT AT ARYA SAMAJISTS.

Mr. Shaukat Ali complained that the workers of the Arya Samaj were going out into the country, making inflammatory speeches and rousing Hindus against Muslims. Arya Samajists wanted to gain numerical strength from Islam. They excited the feelings of their co-religionists against Muslims. Most of their work was done in secret. Arya Samaj was militant Hinduism.

Proceeding, the witness told the Committee that he had been writing to Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and other Hindu leaders that they must tackle their own reactionaries and so must Muslim leaders tackle theirs. Furthermorre he added that during the Non-Co-operation days he was a most devoted follower of Mahatma Gandhi. He was an outlaw and any day he would join hands with anybody to drive the foreigners out of India.

Talking about certain incidents during riots, the witness stated that on one occasion Mr. Lalji Naranji and several other Hindu leaders came to Sheriff Devji Kanji and intimated their desire to employ 1,500 "Ghatis" to protect gold and silver markets since they were afraid these markets would be looted by hooligans. Muslim leaders had no objection to this proposal. In consequence, 1,500 "Ghatis" and "Bhayyas" were employed to guard the bazars. After some time, these "Bhayyas" resorted to all sorts of excesses. Hindu leaders when informed about these excesses, expressed regrets that the "Bhayyas" had gone beyond control and they (leaders) could do nothing in the matter.

Mr. Mirza: You mean to say that persons who were employed to protect property became aggressors?—Exactly so.

NEHRU REPORT ATTACKED.

Mr. Shaukat Ali then indulged in a virulent attack on the Nehru Report. He made a categorical statement that all supporters of this Report were worst communalists.

Later on, the witness stated that two days before the riots he learnt at the Hindu Gymkhana that sticks were distributed to Hindus in Parel.

Discussing the activities of the Girni Kamgar Union, the witness observed that the Indian Communists were fighting against their own men and not against the Government. They were out for a revolution on their own lines. They wanted labour under their control to do their behests. Continuing, the witness strongly attacked the activities of the Red Flag Union.

Mr Mirza: What according to you is the remedy to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity?—Nothing except a complete change of heart on both sides and settlement of outstanding differences between the two communities on the lines of the Madras Congress resolution. The tension, he said, in conclusion, was nothing but a temporary insanity and it was not going to last long. The disease was there. It required a clever doctor to diagnose and cure it.

COMMITTEE ADJOURNS TILL TUESDAY.

The examination of Mr Shaukat Ali was not over when the Committee adjourned till Tuesday 11-30 a.m. Mr. Shaukat Ali's examination will be resumed on next Monday.

GIRNI KAMGAR UNION LEADERS ON TRIAL

(Continued from page 12.)

It is a leading question. Certainly Mr. Welinker must be stopped from putting it to witness.

Mr. Welinker:—Alright. With what results.

Mr. Gadkari:—He will now answer what Mr. Welinkar wants. (Laughter).

Magistrate:—Do you think a Police officer of Mr. Spiers' standing requires promptings?

Mr. Gadkari:—Well I won't go to that length. But Mr. Spiers could not tell the significance of April 26 though I quite know it. (Laughter).

Continuing Mr. Spiers said that these meetings resulted in danger to lawful mill-workers and were likely to be of danger to public safety.

This concluded Mr. Spiers' evidence.

Sergeant Brown and Inspector W. H. Cooper then gave formal evidence.

At this time the Court rose for lunch.

MR. SPIER'S CROSS EXAMINATION.

Mr. Spiers cross-examined by Mr. Gadkari said that the Commissioner of Police had allowed the G. K. Union to keep two pickets at each mill gate. The officials of the G. K U. toured the mill area to supervise picketing. It was selfevident that the accused used to move in cars because the mills are situated so far apart as Dadar, Sewri, Byculla and Parel.

"You say that they used to say "Don't go to work and don't let others go to work. Tell me the equivalent of this in Marathi?—*Kamavar javu nako.*

"What is "Don't let others go to work?"—I can't tell you just now." (Laughter). (I have followed the Marathi but I can't reproduce the words.

Magistrate:—He is not on his examination.

Mr. Spiers:—"When we go to the meeting we stand near our plain clothes men who explain to us who the speakers are and what is the meaning of the Marathi words."

COULDN'T FOLLOW MANY WORDS IN MARATHI.

"I take it that you were not able to follow speeches in Marathi?—"I could not follow many Marathi words

He was reported by his men that the leaders said, "Unless all your demands have been satisfied don't go to work." This has been recorded also in our police reports.

Mr. Gadkari:—When did the notification come into your hands?—About 3 p.m. on July 12.

"You have said that this notice was served on Mr. Tawde on July 13?—Yes.

Nothing was done on July 12?—They were served ..... posted in night of July 12 between 7 and 9 and 12.

Were the notices promulgated according to law? Was there beating of drums?—I won't say definitely but I think it was done.

Take it from me that the notification was not served on the offices of the G K U. on night of July 12?—Yes. It was served.

Was the notification served on the President?—Yes.

Will you produce it?

Mr. Welinker:—The President is not on trial.

Magistrate:—Service on the Secretary is service on Union.

Mr. Gadkari:—Have you served on either of these accused?—No.

Mr. Gadkari:—Do you call this notification a public notification or order in writing?

Magistrate:—I ruled it out. You are not going to take law from a Police Officer.

Mr. Gadkari:—"Had you been to the meeting on Friday July 12?—Yes. I went to Kumbhar Chawl.

What time?—At about 4-30 p.m. Both the accused were there?—Yes.

And you arrested them?—Yes.

ARRESTED ON 12 BUT NO ACTION TAKEN.

And no action taken under that arrest?—No. That matter is under inquiry.

In respect of what offences were they arrested?

Magistrate:—I rule this out of order. How are they relevant.

Mr. Gadkari:—I will tell you why I want an answer from Mr. Spiers. My contention is the police have acted illegally on the previous day (i.e. July 12) and hence the concluding portion in our handbill "if police attempt illegally etc."

Magistrate:—You are not on trial for that.

Mr. Gadkari:—The police did act illegally. They go to a private meeting, arrest people illegally and hence the justification for the words "if police ask you illegally etc to disperse."

Magistrate:—Who will have to decide? The mob?

Mr. Gadkari:—"You will have to decide. The Court will have to decide. They don't ask the mob to decide. The signatories order the men not to disperse. The police have acted illegally and I want an answer from the Police officer.

QUESTION OVERRULED.

Magistrate:—All right. The question is overruled as the arrest of the accused before publication of the notification for another offence has nothing to do with the present case.

Mr. Gadkari:—Before this notification was there any notification under Section 23 Clause 3 by the Commissioner of Police?—The only notification was the one shown to me by Mr. Ranadive in answer to a question by me on July 12.. He produced a Marathi notification. He further said that that order was illegal. He would like to submit to be arrested to make a test case.

Mr. Gadkari:—Have you got any copies of that notification?—I hadn't got any copy of it. He thought it was the notification of Police Commissioner (Ex. A.) as was served on the G. K. U. or otherwise he would not have arrested them. We were badly stoned, we had no fire arms, and there were only 10 policemen in a crowd of 800 persons.

WHY THIS FUSS ABOUT IMAGINARY ORDERS.

Magistrate:—Why put questions regarding imaginary notifications?

Mr. Gadkari:—Imaginary!

Mr. Welinker:—Let it see the light of the day.

Mr. Gadkari:—It will in due course.

You know of Girni Kamgar Mahamandal?—Yes. I know of it.

Magistrate:—What's the relevancy of it?

Mr. Gadkari:—They have produced list of cognizable and non-cognizable offences.—It has to do with the strike also?—I can't say.

Continuing Mr. Spiers said: when we receive complaints from mill authorities, we send for the complainant, hear him and accordingly, record it in either the cognizable or the non-cognizable list. Of the 109 cases in the exhibit now belong to my Division."

Continuing Mr. Spiers said that he couldn't say except in the cases from his Division on the list the number of acquittals or convictions obtained in the 109 cases.

Mr. Gadkari:—"So you can't say from this list alone (tendered as exhibit) that crime has increased?

Magistrate: "Why not?"

Mr. Gadkari here pointed out to the Court that the prosecution had tried to show by putting in that list that crime was on increase between April 26 and July 11 because of the meetings held by the G. K. U. Mr. Gadkari submitted that there was communal tension in the area during the period and some of the cases of intimidation and assault might be the result of that and not entirely attributed to the Union. Mr. Gadkari also pointed out that there was overlapping of cases in the list and in one instance one case of disorderly behaviour has been put in the list as two cases—the parties in the case being split up. "Surely the list is unreliable unless the Superintendents of the Divisions concerned certified to its veracity.

DEFINITION OF 'MAWALIS.'

Continuing Mr. Gadkari pointed out that in a majority of the cases the accused were "unknown persons, unknown Hindus, unknown mavalies" and he failed to understand how all the accused could be connected with the strikers:—

Magistrate:—Why not?

Mr. Gadkari:—Surely unknown 'mavalies' are not strikers.

Magistrate:—Strikers without any work and perhaps without any place to live in are "mavalies."

Mr. Gadkari:—In one case the accused is put down as European. Can Mr. Spiers say tha the European is a textile strikers?—(Laughter.)

Mr. Spiers:—That case ought not to be included in the list.

Continuing Mr. Spiers said that he could not say that crime was on the increase before April 26.

Mr. Gadkari:—Have you read last year's report of the Police Commissioner?—Yes. The report says crime is on increase. I say so also. Yes right through.

Magistrate:—Since the strike began crime was on the increase?

Mr. Gadkari:—That's not my question. You can't put that question.

Magistrate:—I don't put it.

Mr. Gadkari:—Is there communal ill-feeling in the city?

Magistrae:—I rule it out of order.

A ORDER THAT WAS NOT SERVED.

Was any order shown to Mr. Ranadive or Mr. Deshpande when Mr. Ranadive talked about the legality or illegality of the order? And which order was it?—As far as I remember nothing was shown to them.

Here Mr. Gadkari handed a Marathi notification to Mr. Spiers. He asked Mr. Spiers whether it was a Police order. (July 10).

Mr. Spiers:—Yes it purports to be so.

Mr. Welinkar:—I will have to explain the history?

Mr. Spiers: This was the order shown to me by Ranadive on July 12 and I believed it was the copy of Police Commissioner's notification

Mr. Gadkari said that this order was dated July 10. Then the grounds given in the later notification were not given. This was not the order served on them.

Magistrate:—What is your case?

Mr. Gadkari:—My case is that this order is illegal. The second order too is iliegal.

Mr. Spiers:—This order is not issued by me. This is theft. It was never issued by the Commissioner of Police.

Mr. Gadkari:—Well charge them for theft also.

Mr. Welinker explaining the history of the Marathi order purported to be issued by the Police Commissioner, said that the copy of the order was sent to the "Times of India" Press but later on it was cancelled and not issued by the Police Commissioner. The order promulgated by the Police Commissioner was substituted in its place and somehow the accused got hold of it nd some clever legal brains advised them to test the legality of the order. The order was never officially promulgated nor served on the accused.

The Court then rose for the day. The adjourned hearing will be heard to-day (Tuesday) at 12-30.

ATTENDANCE IN MILLS.

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Secretary of the Bombay Mill-Owners Association writes:—

The attendance to-day has increased to 93,932. The condition in the mill area are however, very disturbed.

STUDENT'S PICKETING DISCONTINUED

ALL SIX SCHOOLS OPEN

The picketing over municipal schools was raised from Monday and the six schools which were closed down last week were again opened and presented the same lively appearance as before.

MACKENNA CASE

Govt. Asks For Enhancement Of Sentence

An appeal for the enhancement of the sentence of one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 passed on Hugh McKenna, a Deputy Inspector in the Bombay Police (now under suspension), by Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate of the Sixth Court, recently, was filed before Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Wild on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, on Monday.

The accused, it will be remembered, was convicted of the charge of criminal breach of trust as a Government servant in respect of Rs. 1,700. Their Lordships issued a rule to the accused to show cause why the sentence should not be enhanced.

MUNICIPAL SERVANTS' UNIFORMS

Corporation Resolves In Favour of Khadi

The Bombay Municipal Corporation approved on Monday the proposition to use "Swadeshi" cloth for the purposes of uniforms of municipal servants. They also adopted a draft of protest to be sent to the Board of V. J. T. Institute in regard to the cancellation of the selection of Mr. V. G. Pandit on the Technical Education Committee by Government.

Mr. Pandit who was a representative of the Corporation on the Board of V. J. T. Institute was elected by that body on the Committee of Direction for Technical Education. After Mr. Pandit had attended the committee of technical education for some time, Government cancelled his selection. The committee of the Corporation submitted a draft representation for being sent to the Board of Institute by the President protesting against the slight offered to their representative. The last paragraph of the representation states: "Before deciding to take further action, the Corporation would like to know what steps your Board propose to take in order to vindicate the dignity of the Corporation and the self-respect of their representative which have been grievously assailed by the acquiescence of the Board in the action of Government."

Mr. D. G. Dalvi moved that the draft representation be adopted.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved an amendment that the last paragraph be deleted.

AN AMAZING ACT OF HIGH-HANDEDNESS.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta considered that if the last para was deleted, it would be only a pious and impotent expression of opinion of the Corporation. The cancellation of Mr. Pandit's selection, was an amazing act of the executive highhandedness, against which the Corporation should emphatically protest. He moved an amendment to delete the word "further" from the last para.

The amendment of Mr. Jamnadas was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

MUNICIPAL ADVERTISEMENTS

The Corporation then approved of the recommendation of the Standing Committee to give municipal advertisements to "Bombay Chronicle", "Indian Daily Mail" and "Hindustan and Praja Mitra" for a period of one year from 20th July 1929 to 30th June 1930.

NIGHT SHELTERS FOR THE HOMELESS DESTITUTE.

The Corporation also agreed to send the resolution of Dr. J. N. Choksey to submit a scheme for providing night-shelters in the different wards of the City for affording protection to the homeless and destitute population of the City to the Public Health Committee.

PORT HEALTH OFFICER'S QUALIFICATIONS.

Dr. J. N. Choksey then moved:

"That the Corporation view with alarm the appointment, as officiating Port Health Officer, of a person not holding any degree in medicine or public health.

That the Corporation consider such a retrograde step in Public Health Administration to be a grave menace fraught with dire consequences not only to the City but to the whole country.

That the President be requested to inform Government of the above. Dr. Choksey said a member of the Indian Subordinate Medical Service was appointed lately as Port Health Officer who had no experience in public health. The city of Bombay required a qualified man as there was a danger of the yellow fever and sleeping sickness being imported in the city.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot said he personally knew that a qualified man was appointed as Port Health Officer but he could not take up the appointment owing to illness. There was now a qualified man on the post.

The proposition was carried.

KHADI FOR MUNICIPAL SERVANTS.

Mr. I. S. Patel hen moved:—"That the Corporation resolves that all future purchase of cloth made on behalf of the Corporation for uniforms for the employees or for any other purposes should be of hand-spun and hand-woven Khadi and Swadeshi Cloth."

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Revenue and General Purposes Committee.

Mr. M. N. Talpade moved another amendment for the omission of the words "hand-spun and hand-woven Khadi" from the proposition.

The amendment of Mr. Talpade was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

ACCUSED'S FEAR OF NOT GETHING FAIR PLAY

I should consent to the application.

The Chief Justice observed that the most important point was not the importation of a cartload of books nor inadequacy of court-room. This application must stand or fall on the question of accommodation for counsel going into Meerut for the defence.

Mr. James suggested that the real object of the application was to discuss the question of trial by jury and submitted that he had met the question of convenience satisfactorily.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru replying said that the matter had to be approached from broad point of view of parties and particularly the accused. It was not merely by question of physical convenience but the accused should have a feeling that they were not working at Meerut under handicap. All facts had to be considered not merely the physical convenience of the parties.

Pandit Motilal replying also asked the Court to consider the case in the light of all facts and to see what the nett result would be. Having the choice of so many places, why had the prosecution selected Meerut? The manner in which the prosecution was sticking to Meerut created suspicion in the mind that prosecution wanted to take defence at a disadvantage. Taking totality of all cicrumstances, it was a question not only of accommodation or of books or expenses or locomotion, but above all it was question of feeling in minds of accused that they were not being fairly deal twith. Counsel asked His Lordship to consider where balance of convenience lay and transfer the case to Allahabad.

Chief Justice wanted it to be understood that application before him was in connection with the matter before Mr. Milner White only and defence would be at liberty to apply again if the case was committed to sessions.

LORDSHIP'S JUDGMENT.

It was a quarter to four when Sir Grimwood Mears commenced delivering judgment. His Lordship referred to various affidavits filed and said grounds on which transfer was sought were numerous. First was the difficulty of accommodation for the counsel, witnesses, relatives and friends. In His Lordship's opinion a man called from another town to live at Meerut and engaged for defence of accused had the right to demand that he should be lodged in circumstances of reasonable comfort. The second point raised a very difficult question of law and enquiry into and embracing political, social, economic and other matters which required a library. Another matter was that present counsel for defence were junior men, requiring consultation with seniors.

The delivery of judgment was not concluded when the Court rose for the day —A. P.

SCIENCE COLLEGE OPENED

NAGPUR, July 15.

His Excellency the Governor opened the Science College here, the foundation stone of which was laid by Lord Irwin three years ago. He wished the students and teachers every success.—A. P.

The Health of Women

Medical science and the practical experience of many thousands of physicians have proved that the Calcium needs of the body and the health of the female system *cannot be separated.*

Ill-health of the body-cells is the cause of disturbance of the natural functions. The nucleus of these vital cells is entirely composed of *Calcium* (lime). Lack of Calcium is invariably at the root of the trouble.

Give your body the Calcium needed by taking Kalzana—the Calcium Food—and you will remove the cause of many complaints and secure a rapid and lasting return to health. *Calcium* (lime) deficiency causes irregular functioning of the internal organs, resulting in pains or profuse loss.

Start your Kalzana course to-day. Four tablets a day, for six or eight weeks, usually suffice to build up that healthy, trouble-free functioning of the system intended by Nature.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazars in bottles of 75 tablets.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

WOMEN CANNOT ALWAYS BE YOUNG

BUT THEY CAN ALWAYS BE LOVELY

Too often beauty passes with youth, particularly among the secluded women of India who have little contact with the outer World and do not realise how their sisters in other countries now retain beauty all their lives.

The chief source of beauty lies in the skin, and to keep the skin smooth, soft and clear all that is needed is a little care, and the use of the preparations that years of patient research have perfected and placed at the disposal of women, Oatine Cream and Oatine Snow. Oatine Cream should be gently massaged into the skin for a few minutes every night, and Oatine Snow should be used during the day; it is the duty of all men to teach their women folk this new and simple method of enhancing and preserving their beauty.

Oatine preparations contain no animal matter whatever, and are untouched by hand in the course of manufacture and packing.

B. C.

OATINE CREAM
for nightly massage

OATINE SNOW
for day use.

THE OATINE Co., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay

OUR ANTIQUATED LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6).

well-guided educational system building more a character than showy literary attainments. No country with official corruption, however slight it may be, can ever boast of a free and happy human existence.

Illiteracy also makes agriculturists, both men and women, morally weak. They fall victims to temptations offered by adjacent epicurian luxury, resulting in filthy diseases, rickety progeny and the unhappy curse of sterility. Moreover, illiteracy makes labour blunt in conscience. Work in proportion to wages is never honestly returned and agriculture suffers thereby, in all its branches, serious economic disasters. For substantial uplift the agriculturists will have to be made morally very strong to resist ruinous temptations.

EDUCATION IN THE HOMES.

For village uplift education will have to be imparted at the homes of agriculturists from village to village. No children of agriculturists should be weaned from the practice of their daily occupations for the purpose of literary education. All literary knowledge together with knowledge of agriculture and side industries to both men and women, boys and girls will have to be imparted, in close environs of the area of daily work, gently and during leisure hours as a recreation rather than a task to be imposed. No agriculturist boy, as far as I have known and seen, has ever returned to his lands personally to work and cultivate them when he is once weaned from his work and home for a long town residence in literary pursuits.

It may appear that what I suggest is dreamy and impossible. Later on when I discuss the organization needed for carrying out the uplift I shall show that my suggestion is not a dream, but, is perfectly practical. Organizations achieving such education of agriculturists do now exist in advanced European countries on a scale quite unprecedented in the past history of humanity.

(To Be Continued.)

THE CLASS STRUGGLE & MOSCOW LEGISLATION

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(Continued from page 6.)

his book on France, written in 1842. (1) The introduction may be regarded as even more comprehensive than Marx's treatment of the same matter; but the conclusions arrived at were very different. First examine the 1842 man's views. Modern civilisation, he declared, was dependent on and connected with a class which was nevertheless outside of and excluded from the advance of Society That class was the working class which was at that date becoming increasingly destitute, economically and intellectually. It would become hostile to civilisation and the progress of European history; and the problem of modern history would be to incorporate this class in Society. It is interesting to examine the view of Marx on such a proposal. He declared that the incorporation of this class into society was impossible. The opposition to and of this class was of a permanent character, the only way out being the victory of this layer over the other layers of the social structure. Equally illuminating is the prediction that all the other classes would be certain to merge and amalgamate into one class, the bourgeoisie, and that united class would be united against the proletariate. This observation is important, as stating at the early date the impossibility of a solution by incorporation or compromise. As laid down by Marx, all political parties which admit the possibility of bringing the struggle to an end are against and form no part of Socialism.

LEGISLATION OF FIGHT.

Moscow legislation is a legislation not of peace but of fight. Its object is to emasculate and render innocuous the bourgeois class, and render impossible the rise of a bourgeoisie again.

We turn to another great concept of Karl Marx, that of "surplus labour" (2) Marx holds that the labourer produces more than he consumes. He is pessimistic about it; he says the labourer is not moved by an occult force to yield up this surplus; he does so only under pressure. This we interpret in various ways; there is, for example, the direct pressure of a slave-driver using a whip in the state of chattel slavery; there is the economic pressure, the fear of a hired labourer for being "fired;" starving, unless he yields up; the element of pressure enters into the production of surplus value.

The spirit of this concept enters into the spirit of Communist legislation too. And the reason will be seen by an examination of the aims as regards the development of production. The Communist doctrine does not imagine that there has ever been a Golden Age of primitive simplicity and happiness. It is opposed to the conclusions of Leo Tolstoy, who admired the simple life and ambitions of the frugal peasant owner. Communists do not agree with the advantages and exigencies of primitive conditions. Progress in economic life is unquestioningly approved; and they pledge themselves that this progress can be and shall be organised. They are committed to a policy of adjusting the conditions so as to create work and accelerate the process of production.

INDIRECT PRESSURE.

This economic reorganisation for increased production brings again on the scene the eternal problem, of the labourer still having to produce a surplus. Marx indicates that under a social state the labourer will still have to produce a surplus for the Community. Now, the labourer does not give this surplus unless he is forced; therefore, some pressure will still have to be exercised; in the Communist as in the bourgeois state. Already, in the capitalist state, the pressure is greatly disguised and indirect. In the Communist state indirect pressure will also be exercised—not pressure by the individual employer but the pressure of organised Society. This organised Society has to resort to various methods, adjusted to the needs and mentality of the various workers

This point in Marxian doctrine is extended and transcended by modern communism. Marx said that the seizure of power by Labour was inevitable (vol. I. Das Kapital): communists are supposed to have seized the power on behalf of Labour. They were good Marxians enough to know that the organisation of production was dependent on some other circumstances not alone within the sphere of Labour; one of the functions necessary being the power to organise work. Marx understood very clearly the importance of this function. He understood that certain races were more capable, and others less, of organising production, and that there were stages of economic ability. He seemed to rather shirk the question of how Labour will be so organised, that production can be organised The communist has solved it by what one can hardly describe without offence, but may be called a sort of enlightened despotism.

(1) "Sozialismus und Kommunismus das Feutigen Frankreichs, 2nd edition, 1848, Leipzig. The introduction to the 1st edition was written in 1842.

(2) The exprinoro "surplus labour," German "Mehrarbet," appears on page 538 of the 1872 edition of "Capital" Vol. I. also on page 533.

(To Be Continued.)

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BRITISH TRADE MISSION FOR ARGENTINE AND BRAZIL

—:o:—

LONDON, July 14.

Rugby.—In commercial and industrial circles, importance is attached to the visit to the Argentine and Brazil of the British Economic Mission led by Lord Dabernon, which will leave England in about a fortnight's time. The mission will investigate the trading relations of Britain with these countries in all its aspects, and will spend two and a half a months in south America. The Mission has been assured of cordial welcome.—B. O. W.

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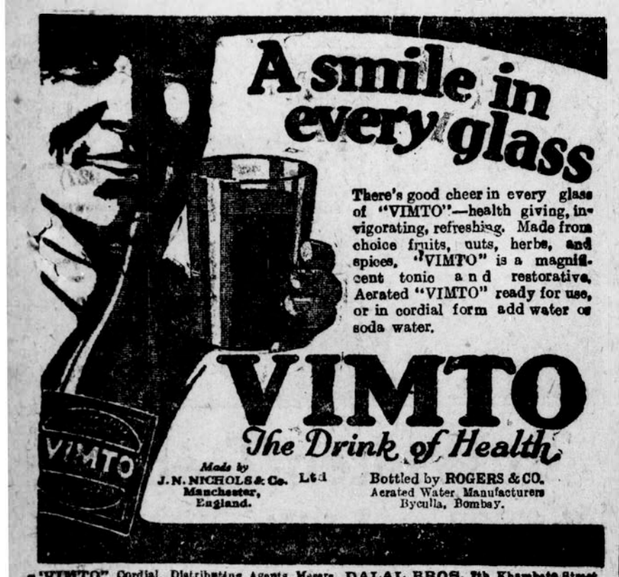

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The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

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WHY I BELIEVE IN HIGH WAGES

Mr. Henry Ford Explains His Philosophy

(BY HENRY FORD, THE FAMOUS AMERICAN MOTOR-CAR MANUFACTURER.

This striking article, in which one of America's greatest industrialists affirms his belief in the doctrine of high wages, has a special significance for Sir Allan Smith, whose procrastination over the demand of the engineers for a modest increase on their low wages is the subject of general comment.

I believe in high wages—I do not believe in charity. I believe we should all be producers.

Organised charity and schools of philanthropy and the whole idea of "giving" to the poor are on the wrong track. They don't produce anything. If a railroad had a bad piece of track that wrecked cars every day and piled them in a ditch it would cure nothing merely to build a fine repair shop. The track itself should be fixed. Charity and philanthropy are the repair shops and their efficiency, however high, does not remove the cause of the human wrecks.

IT'S NO USE—

I don't like the idea of charity. I hope the excuse for organised charity will soon pass away. I am sure there is no reason why we can't produce enough for all, if the right methods are used. In my business we have proved that our people can earn a living wage. You can't give any man anything. Trying to help men by handing them something is a failure. We don't give our men anything. They earn all they get. Men must achieve what they have—they cannot get it in any other way.

Charity experts have given us a lot of advice, just as expert automobile manufacturers have given us advice to change our methods. We have no experts in our shops. We have mechanics and human beings. In the last six months we have increased our efficiency so that we are away ahead. We are compelled to build new plants to do the work that has been done for us in outside shops.

EFFICIENCY.

Our new efficiency is not gained by speeding up machines and men—it comes from minds free of most of the worry resulting from wages so low that the worker and his family are poorly nourished, poorly housed, pursued by loan sharks, and fearing he may lose his job.

There are no ignorant people—every person is smart in one way or another. There is a man for every job and a job for every man. Each man has his special talent, and we have found the job to suit the man, interest him, and make him happy. The man also suits the job. Oh, it is great to realise what powers are in the weakest of us!

With scientific methods, proper instructions, the right tools and a good shop, a man with less than half his wits can earn his living wage and only work eight hours a day.

There are two reasons which I give for low wages. Manufacturers try to make too many things in the same shop. No shop is big enough, nor its management so skilful, for more than one product to be turned out profitably to all hands. Part of the waste in producing, a large part, is due to this confusion in production and distribution. One good thing is enough for any shop.

The second reason for low wages is the Wall Street way and causes another great waste. A good shop, producing a useful and efficient article, is over-capitalised. A Wall Street man who knows nothing of the business is placed on the board. He puts his friends and relatives on the pay-roll. Incompetency at the head means incompetency below. To pay dividends and to make up for wasteful methods, wages must be kept down and hours long. This brings more waste.

Instead of producing good citizens and happy human beings, such a business—run the Wall Street way—reduces its employees to the competitive basis and destroys their usefulness and makes them unhappy.

"We raised the wage scale and reduced the hours when three thousand men stood at the gate ready to get the wages down.

If frenzied financiers should come to me and propose to hand me money sufficient to cover my earnings for years to come in order to exploit this business, I could gain nothing by that arrangement. I would simply have to go out and get on the job. I would have to invest that money, and what good would it do me? A man can eat only a little—he can't use much money and he can't take any of it with him when he dies. I have all the jobs I can handle right here.

"We want our people to desire more and higher things and demand a higher standard of life. They can't have a higher standard until they demand it."

LIVE ON LESS!

The ideas that charity experts have are that working people should be taught to live on less. A man cannot be efficient and do satisfactory work if he does not come to his job every morning with health and happiness. No man can do his best work if he is worried about an unpaid rent bill or with a loan shark in pursuit of his wages.

We haven't an expert charity worker in our shops, but we have supervisors who are under orders to tech our people to live better and to want more. These supervisors have all worked in our offices or shops. They have our ideas and are interested in their work as parts of the shop organisation, which is a producing machine turning out automobiles and better and happier people.

I wouldn't give ten cents for the greatest painting in the world. "I would rather see the live, well-fed children playing around the home with their own mothers there. I want to do what I can to establish a library table and a case of books in every home in this country."

"FOREIGNERS."

Emigrants from Russia and other countries getting jobs in our plants will never again be satisfied with less wages than are enough for health and happiness, and never again will be willing to live on the peon standard.

We have Polish, Russian, Rumanian, Serbian, Armenian, Hungarian, Syrian, Turkish, Austrian, Greek, Slav and other foreign workers in our factories, and they are drawn into the melting pot and taught the English language and American standards and ideals as fast as possible. These men of many tongues are just like the rest of us—most of them are more eager to learn and more ambitious. They will become great, useful and patriotic citizens.

Discouragement caused by poverty makes men sick and breaks up families and no hospital treatment can make them well. The treatment must include assurance of food and other necessities of living in their own homes and with their families and a feeling that they are useful and independent citizens.

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We have brought men back to our shops from Arizona sanatoria where they were not improving. They gained weight, strength and confidence every day. At sanatoria everyone is sick. They talk about their troubles because they have nothing else to do. They get discouraged when they are separated from their regular work. They become part of our working organisation, and the feeling that they are getting back to the regular affairs of life aids in obtaining the beneficial results.

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I believe in a living wage. Then none will need charity.—"Daily Herald."

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"HASTY AND ILL-CONSIDERED"

PROPOSAL FOR CENTRAL MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION'S OPPOSITION

CACUTTA, July 14.

The following resolutions were passed by the Executive Committee of the All-India Medical Association at a meeting held to consider the proposed Central Medical Research Institute at Dehra Dun and the Rockfelle Health Institute at Calcutta:—

That the Committee considers the action of the Government of India on the report of the Committee on the organization of Medical Research in India under the chairmanship of Sir Walter Fletcher to establish a Central Medical Institute at Dehra Dun to be not only hasty and ill-considered but definitely inimical to the advancement of medical research in India for the following reasons:—

DEHRA DUN UNSUITABLE.

(a) That, while Dehra Dun may have environmental advantages to the staff it is entirely unsuitable for co-ordinative research as visualised by the Fletcher Committee. No scientific atmosphere conducive to the progress of medical research exists there and to attempt to create that already exists in cities like Calcutta or Bombay will result in an unnecessary waste of public money which could have advantageously be employed otherwise.

(b) That, apart from the money which would have to be spent to reproduce conditions suitable for sound medical research, the more establishment of such an institute will entail considerable initial expenditure. The alterations necessary for the existing Chandbagh Buildings will alone require an immediate outlay of Rs. 6,00,000 while further extensions will necessitate he expenditure of still larger sums of money which seems to be quite unnecessary as Dehra Dun cannot be an improvement of the existing Institute, Kasuli.

(c) That Medical Research is essentially dependent on extensive clinical facilities and that the team work sympathised by the Fletcher Committee requires the co-ordination of workers in the allied science. Such facilities are not and cannot in future be available at Dehra Dun.

CHANGE SELECTION BOARD.

The Committee is also of opinion that the Selection Board which is composed mainly of I. M. S. Officers, is not liberal in its constitution and should therefore be changed.

The Committee views with apprehension the reservation of 23 out of 30 appointments for I. M. S. Officers. Such reservation must naturally exclude competent men outside the service from the advantages of employment in the institute and the facilities of research afforded by it. This must retard the progress of medicine and surgery in this country, for experience everywhere and in all the sciences, proves that progress depends on affording equal opportunities to all workers.

This Committee is equally concerned about the inadequate salaries for all officers below the rank of Assistant Directors. This must result in the recruitment of officers of inferior research accomplishments, who will be unable to undertake the work of their superior officers when the latter are absent either on leave or through ill-health, as much frequently occur. Moreover, the disparity in salaries will cause discontent among the junior officers, a detrimental psychological factor which will naturally interfere with the intellectual capacity of the officers concerned. Such a feeling will only have a retrogressive effect on their work.

FLETCHER COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

That this Committee registers its disapprobation of the non-publication of the Fletcher Committee report in spite of requests made by other representative medical bodies to the Government of India to publish the report at an early date. The action of the Government of India in this respect can only produce in the minds of non-official medical men a feeling that their opinions on a matter which intimately concerns their profession and the needs of their country are not only considered unworthy of perusal, but are not even required. They naturally feel, therefore, that the Government of India intends to proceed in this matter, as the appointment of a Committee to advice on the alterations necessary for the building at Chunabagh and a grant of Rs. 6,00,000 from the Indian Medical Research Fund Association seems to show, in the face of general medical opposition in this country.

That this Committee believes the Government body of the Indian Medical Research Fund Association, which consists entirely of Government Officials, to be too narrowly constituted to be really cognisant of the needs of medical research in this country. The mere fact that the resources of the Fund have already been reduced by the grant for the Chandbagh alterations a grant which will naturally affect genuine medical research in other parts of India, seems to indicate the necessity for more liberal opinion in the governing body.

ROCKFELLER FOUNDATIONS OFFER UNSUITABLE.

That this Committee records its sense of gratitude and appreciation of the general offer of the Rockfeller Foundation to establish a Public Health Institute at Calcutta; it regrets, however, that the proposed salaries of the junior staff of this Institute are entirely incommensurate with the work expected (or, which should be expected) from them These proposals of Government are entirely opposed to the high standards of research under the aegis of the Rockfeller Foundation and this Committee trusts that India will not be behind other countries in appreciating this fact.—Free Press.

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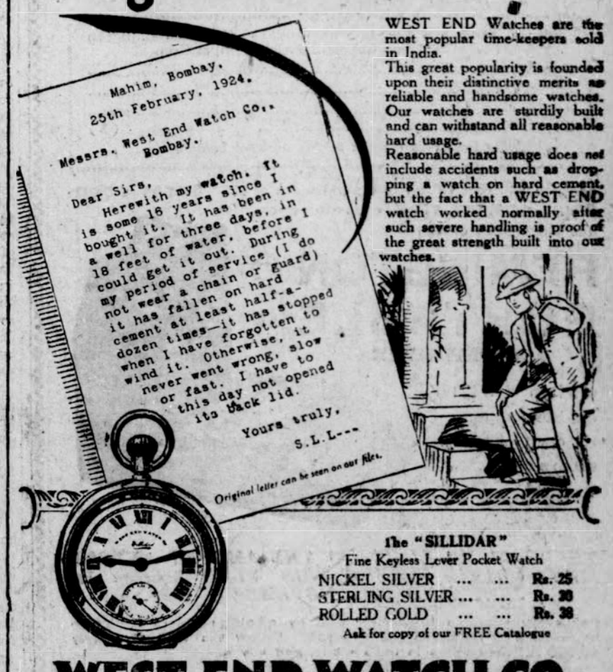
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YOUNG RUSSIA AT HER JOB

Students to Examine Professors Knowledge

BAN ON "COUNTER REVOLUTIONARY KNOWLEDGE"

Not students but the Government in Soviet Russia are out to paint all college towns 'red'; it would seem, in a new important educational reform under which student committees will pronounce whether their professors are fit to teach. To understand this innovation, we must remember, say Russian editors, that to the Communist authorities of the country, universities are not temples of knowledge, but schools of Communism', and therefore all that is taught in them must co-ordinate with 'the theory of Marxism and Leninism, so that their product will be not doctors engineers, jurists, and others but 'red doctors, red engineers, and red jurists' Toward this end, it appears, the old pre-revolution organization of the universities has been subjected to radical changes during recent years.

BAN ON "COUNTER REVOLUTIONARY KNOWLEDGE."

A number of branches of konwledge have been banished as being 'counter-revolutionary,' and one such we are told, is 'psychology,' because the soul is something that, according to the materialist Lenin idea, does not exist. A system has been devised we learn further, under which only young men of 'proletarian' extraction, that is to say, sons and daughters of peasants and workmen, are admitted to university courses, while the children of the former so called bourgeois elements' have hardly any opportunity of obtaining the higher education. But making the universities in this wise 'red' seems not to have been sufficient to Soviet aspirations. And that is why there has been introduced the student-examining reform which is summarized by 'Rul,' a liberal Russian daily published in Berlin, as follows:

STUDENTS TO EXAMINE PROFESSORS.

'The Soviet Government have decided to submit to a public examination all the university professors who became professors before the revolution, or who have reached the age of sixty-five. Those of the professors who fail to win the confidence of the Communists will be dismissed. Very shortly two hundred professors will be thus examined. They will be examined by committees composed of students, and they will have to tell these committees of their scientific and public work during the past ten years. Every professor will have to explain why he regards himself as fit to continue in his position.

'The examining committee of students will decide by a simple major rity of votes whether a professor is to keep his job or to lose it.

"The Under-Secretary of Commissariat of Education," Mr. Gokrovsky has declared that, as the result of this measure, a great many professors are expected to be dismissed.

Thus, we are told, professors are made dependent upon their pupils. The idea of this measure is clear, namely, that the Soviet Government regard the old time professors as not sufficiently 'revolutionary.' For instance, in speaking about the educational institutions of Leningrad, "Krassnaya Gazeta," city, a Communist daily published in that remarks:

'In the universities, re-elections of professors are as urgent a necessity as in high technical institutes. It is true that in the universities the political colour of the professors is a little different that in technical institutions. Among the professors of the humane sciences there is a comparatively high percentage of Communists, but in the chemical section, out of forty-six professors and assistant professors, there is but one Communist. In the biological school, all seventy-six professors are non-Communists.

HARD IN OLD "PROOFS."

'These old-time professors are pursuing a decidedly reactionary policy. Even in their scientific works they often display extreme reactionism. For instance: Prof. A. Zhizhilenko tries to prove in his last work on the origins of crime and punishment that revolutionary development of political life's breeds less crime than "brisk changes"—that is to say, revolutionary epochs. Still more often professors display counter-revolutionary thought in their daily relations and conversations with their students. Thus, come of the professors still abide by the old pre-revolutionary spelling, not complying with the reforms introduced. Talking of the revolution, they often permit themselves to refer to it as to 'disorders.'

The fact among these professors there are eminent scientists whom it will be extremely difficult to replace does not frighten the "Krassnaya" "Gazeta," for 'soon the proletariat will produce a sufficient number of scientists of equally high merit.' Of what quality are Russian students of to day, who are going to rhoose their professors?

The answer to this question is afforded by I. Hyinsky, a Soviet journalist, who writes in 'Navy Mir,' a monthly published in Moscow, the following:

One can see right away by the manners, behaviour, and ways of thinking of the students of younger age, to what social class they belong. Every detail shows it. To begin with, the shabby workman's cap they wear is worn as boastfully as old-time students used to wear their blue uniform caps. They crush the fire of a cigarette on the plam of their hand. The bourgeois students certainly could not do that. The Soviet educational level is very low.'

"Krassniy Student (The Red Student), a monthly published in Moscow, tells us that about 65 per cent. of the students are Communists, and they are organized in so-called Professional Unions of students, under control of the Communist majority. The purpose of these union is not only to contribute to the welfare of the students, but also 'to influence professors by directing them towards Communistic channels of thought.' This publication also draws our attention to the fact that these 'red' leaders address a girl student with their power. Cases of a 'leader' having five wives, girl students', are noted as well as cases when such leaders address a girl studen with the demand: 'Give yourself to me, or you will have to leave the University.'

PEEP INTO STUDENTS HOMES.

In many cities, this periodical points out, drinking and debauchery are rampant. "Vechernyaya Moskva," a daily published in Moscow, describes the ways of Communist university youths living in students' homes:

"It is in such homes that a student spends most of his time. Here, among unmade beds, piles of dirty pillows and bedsheets, he works studies. Sometimes he has to work beside a group of comrades noisily playing cards in the same room. Sometimes hideous scenes take place in such homes. 'In Odessa, a crowd of such drunken students began to throw empty bottles from the windows of their room at the passers-by.'

These, this journal adds are, of course, exceptional cases, and what is perhaps still more serious, is the poverty of students. Tattered and underfed, it is related, they often care not study properly, even if they wishe.

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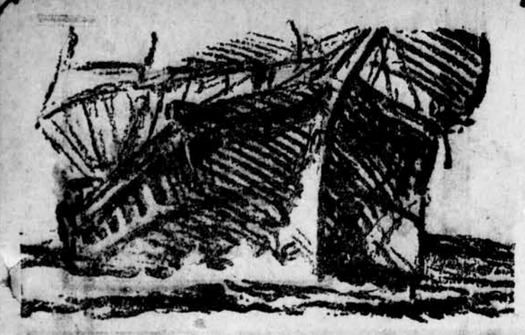

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MONSOON STRONG IN LOWER BURMA

HEAVY RAIN IN SIND

POONA, July 15.

The Rajputana depression has become unimportant after causing locally heavy rain in Sind. Yesterday's depression at the head of the Bay of Bengal has deepened there and locally heavy rain has fallen in Chota Nagpur. The monsoon is strong in Lower Burma and active in Orissa. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Sind, Konkan and Malabar and local in Bengal, West Central Provinces, North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, the Punjab Hills, South-west Punjab, Gujarat, West Rajputana, Bombay Deccan and North Hyderabad; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar, the West United Provinces and Kashmir.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Tavoy six inches; Gwa and Amherst four; Rangoon three; Bassein and Kyaukpyu two; Mergui and Akyab one and a half; Lashio a quarter; Chaibasa eight; Chandbali one and a half; Burdwan one; Balasore three-quarters; Silchar and Sandheads a half; Saugor Island a quarter; Hoshangabad and Raipur one; Pachmarhi and Bhopal a half; Dehra Dun, Indore, Khandwa and Jagdalpur a quarter; Jacobabad three; Hyderabad (Sind) one and a half; Mount Abu three-quarters; Cherat, Fort Sandeman, Harnai, Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Multan a half; Lyallpur, Sonamarg and Dera Ismail Khan a quarter; Mahableshwar three; Mercara one; Trivandrum a half; and Marmagoa, Belgaum, Nizamabad, and Cochin a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Sind, increase in Bengal and Malabar and extend in Central Provinces, North Madras Coast and North Deccan.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Likely areas of moderate to heavy rain during the next thirty-six hours are South Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, the East Central Provinces and North Madras Coast.

Earthquake report:—Earthquake shock of moderate intensity, its origin about four thousand and seven hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at fifteen hours eighteen minutes on Sunday, July 14.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

July 15.

Ranifall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 15-7-29: Colaba Point 0.17in.; Fort 0.50in.; J. J. Hospital 0.83in.

Total since 1st June to date 15-7-29: Colaba Point 39.77in.; Fort 52.14in.; J. J. Hospital 41.82in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1928: Colaba Point 42.97in.; Fort 49.85in.; J. J. Hospital 40.27in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927: Colaba Point 43.86in.; Fort 49.59in.; J. J. Hospital 40.42in.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER

—:o:—

General remarks:—The Rajputana depression has become unimportant after giving locally heavy rain in Sind. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar, and local in west Central India, the Central Provinces, the south-west Punjab, Baluchistan, Sind, Gujarat, west Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad, while a few falls have occurred in the west United Provinces. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded except in south-east Madras and Hyderabad, where they are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is more moist than usual in Baluchistan, Sind, west Rajputana and north Gujarat, and drier along the north Coromandel Coast. Temperatures were below normal in Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana, north Gujarat and west Central India. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 103 deg. at Lahore.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Sind, increase in Malabar, and extend in the Central Provinces, the north Madras Coast and the north Deccan.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours on the 15th July, 1928:—

Station.	Rainfall.
Rawalpindi	0.04"
Multan	0.67"
Quetta	0.03"
Jacobabad	2.81"
Karachi	0.03"
Jodhpur	0.16"
Mount Abu	0.78"
Deesa	0.24"
Rajkot	0.45"
Surat	0.02"
Ahmedabad	0.62"
Neemuch	0.01"
Indore	0.32"
Amraoti	0.03"
Khandwa	0.27"
Hoshangabad	0.90"
Jubbulpore	0.03"
Nagpur	0.05"
Raipur	0.90"
Ratnagiri	0.12"
Marmgao	0.33"
Malegaon	0.06"
Poona	0.13"
Mahableshwar	2.92"
Belgaum	0.35"
Nizamabad	0.20"
Mangalore	0.16"
Calicut	0.12"
Cochin	0.30"
Trivandrum	0.03"
Madras	0.06"
Cocanada	0.01"

TOPICS IN COTTON MARKETS

By Jack-of-All.

Bulls are relying on Boll-Weevil damage. Bears are relying on favourable weather and excellent progress. A keen fight—on one side enthusiasm born of conviction, and on the other living on hopes:—

Cotton Bulls are Bulls and Boll-weevil is Boll-weevil—both for Bulls and Bears. Weevil years:—1926,1920,1921 and 1922—Non-Weevil years:—1924, 1925 and 1928:—

In the year 1926 weevil damage was 7.1 per cent. Estimated Yield Per acre 182-6 lbs. Crop 17,977,000 bales.

In the year 1920 weevil damage was 19.7 per cent. Estimated Yield per acre. 178.4 lbs. crop 13,440,000 bales.

In the year 1921, weevil damage was 31.2 per cent. Estimated Yield per acre 124.5 lbs. crop 7,954,000 bales.

In the year 1922, weevil damage was 4.1 per cent. Estimated Yield per acre 141.3 lbs. crop 9,964,000 bales.

In the year 1924, weevil damage was 8.1 per cent. Estimated Yield per acre 157.6 lbs. crop 13,619,000 bales.

In the year 1925 weevil damage was 4.1 per cent. Estimated Yield per acre 167.2 lbs. crop 16,104,000 bales.

In the year 1928, weevil damage was 14.1 per cent. Yield per acre 152 lbs. crop 14,478,000 bales.

With the worst weevil damage the the present crop will not be below 13 million bales. With the average weevil damage 15 million bales seems certain and if the present fears are no where 17 million crop is not an impossibility.

However, the undeterminable weevil damage will always keep the operators in suspense, but the Southern Farmers and co-operative selling Associations will not rely on weevil but gold dollars! Let Cotton Be Ready.

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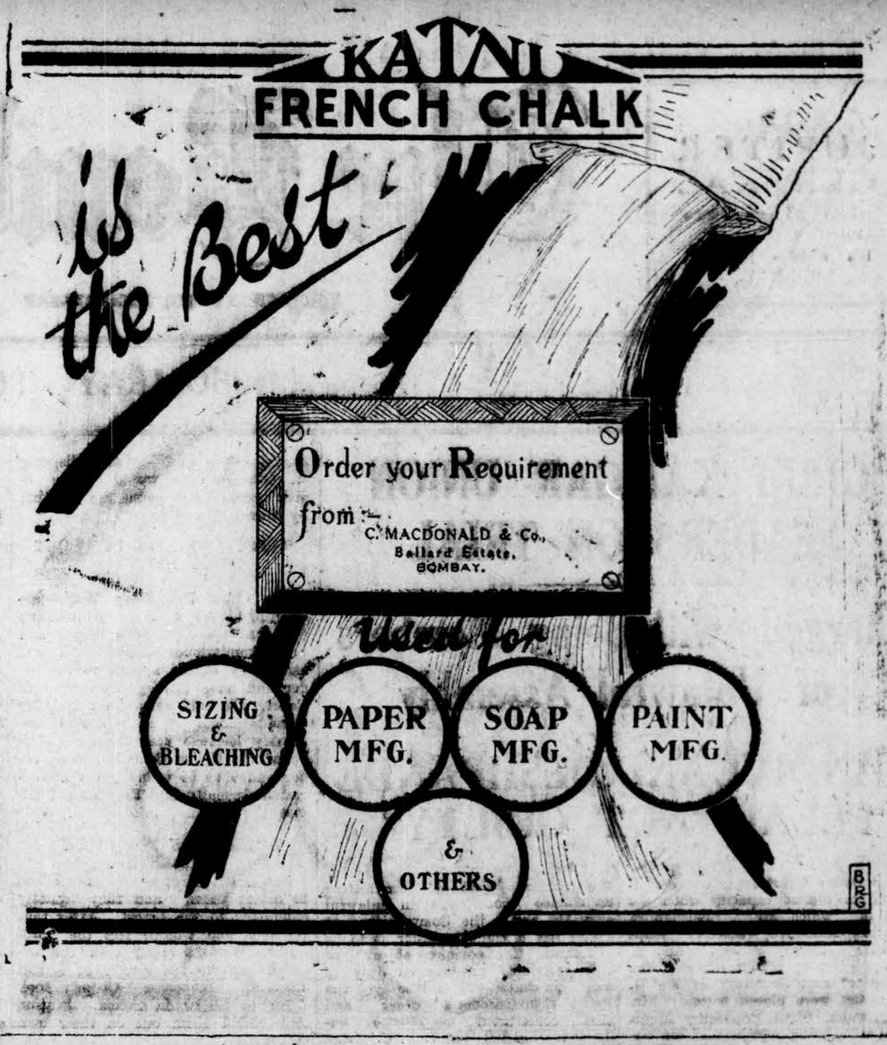
	Per lb. Rs. As Ps.
KHADI.	
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 6
Toyo Potdar	0 11 6
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 34/40 In.)	
Century 91-1/2 92-1/2	1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	1 0 3
Pahlad	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1 0 0
Maneckji (Patangia)	0 15 9
Daud Sahib	0 15 6
Ganga Ghat	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH. (Light weight) No. 5262|5303.	
Rachael Mill	1 0 9
David	1 0 5
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH. X Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH. Satin Calender 34-42 In.	
Textile (Hand)	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	0 15 3
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 3
Sakuntla	0 15 6
Manekji (Kunda)	0 14 0
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 0
Rachael	0 14 3
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 14 3
Maher	0 15 3
Kachhwa	0 14 6
Moon	0 14 9
LEPAD.	
Spring	0 15 3
Textile	0 15 3
Century	0 15 3
DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	1 1 6
Jacob	1 1 3
Moon Mill	1 1 3
3732 Moon	1 1 3
3842 Mayer	1 1 0
DHOOTIES. 10 Yards.	
Spring (balance)	1 0 6
Jacob	1 0 3
Moon Mill	1 0 3
	Per Piece.
1386 Tata	2 15 0
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	12 8 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 14 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	12 6 0
8333	9 10 0
yards 120	20 8 0
9898	10 8 0
9797	9 10 0
6300	10 10 0
44000	9 2 0
BLACK CHECK.	
5800 Sholapur	9 0 0
SALITA.	
Spring Merchant	0 15 3



MORALITY AND RELIGION

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If anything was needed to prove that religion breeds conceit in addition to its other evil effects, the Corpration debate on religious education on Friday last provides it. It is only the conceit of religious people that can confound morality with religion in spite of the fact that there have been well-known atheists with unimpeachable morals. The atheist can afford to smile at them.

Religion can at best produce that brand of morality which is due to fear, either of God or Hell (which is the same thing) or the penal code. In practice, however, it does not produce even this brand, as all religions have a laundry department for the washing of sins, by confession or penance, or more simply by repentance, which may be confined to a special day in the year, or may even be postponed to the deathbed. In fact, this is one of the principal reasons of the popularity of religions. This laundry department is, however, a direct inducement to let oneself go. Religion in practice is the reverse of morality.

Real, worth-while morality can only come from a social sense, and this can be developed by education without recourse to any gods or devils. What needs to be impressed on the juvenile mind is that the consequences of our acts cannot be washed out, that the laws of nature cannot be broken. When once you have acted in a particular way, you must be prepared for the consequences. In this system, it will not be a sin to eat onions or meat on certain days, nor will there be any merit in fasting. It is a sin against yourself to eat things which do not agree with you and fasting is only good if you have indigestion. Stealing is bad not because God is looking at you or because the law will get you. There isn't any god and the law may not get you, still it is a sin against society. And so on.

Apart from the fact that "Religions Education" is a contradiction in terms, since education ought to encourage reasoning and religion prohibits it for fear of unorthodox conclusons, it is sheer humbug to say that religion is morality. Religion at its best is morality at its worst.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. KARVE.

20 Batwadi St., Girgaum,
Bombay, July 14.

The Favourite

The idol of the whole family. Cheery, jocular, generous to everybody. But just occasionally he smokes a little too much, stays out a little too late, dines or sups not wisely but too well. In the morning, a headache .... "seedy" .... "fagged out." No need to worry! There is always

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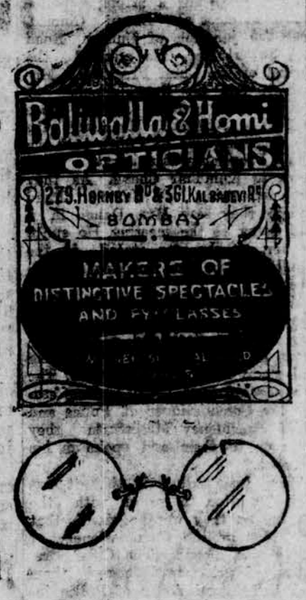

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GIRNI KAMGAR UNION LEADERS ON TRIAL

Charged with Being Members of Unlawful Assembly

—:o:—

RANDIVE AND DESHPANDE PLEAD "NOT GUILTY"

The Dadar Court room was crowded to its utmost capacity when the case in which Mr. Bhalchandra Trimbak Ranadive, (Official Girni Kamgar Union) and Mr. S. V. Deshpnde, Editor of the "Kranti" and Secretary of the G. K. Union were placed before Mr. Jungalwalla, Sixth Presidency Magistrate with being members of an unlawful assembly.

Mr. S G Welinker, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the prosecution while Mr. A R Gadkari, Advocate, with Mr. Patankar appeared for the defence.

As the car bringing Mr. Ranadive and Mr. Deshpande with Mrs. Dange reached the Court shouts or "Lal Bavtaki-jay" rent the air. There were hundreds of strikers waiting outside in the maidan.

Both Mr. Ranadive and Mr. Deshpande were given chairs to sit at the request of Mr. Gadkari.

PROSECUTION CASE.

Mr. S. G. Welinkar opening the case for the prosecution said that accused B T Ranadive is the editor of "Kranti"(?) and S V Deshpande a leader of the strikers who moved about the mill areas in taxi inspecting the picketting by volunteers, and were in the habit of haranguing strikers. Copies of handbills in Marathi were distributed in mill area on July 13 calling a private meeting of the strikers for women at 3 p.m. and men at 5 p.m. in Jumbhar Chawl which was signed by Kandalkar (who was now in hospital) Tawde, these two accused Desai and Thorat. The concluding portion of the handbil was important. It stated that if an illegal attempt is made by the police to disperse the meeting or anybody else nobody should stop the meeting and even if men were arrested the men should go on with the meeting.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S ORDER SERVED ON UNION.

Continuing Mr. Welinker read the notification promulgated by the Police Commissioner under clause 3 section 23 of the Police Act. He said that it could be proved that copies of this notification were served on the General Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union and posted on the offices of the G K. Union. The order of the Police Commissioner was thus properly promulgated and duly served in the G. K. Union.

"A WISE GESTURE."

Mr. Welinker then narrated the incidents on July 13, the arrival of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and Police Commissioner at Currey Road Corner leading to the formal arrest of Mr. Ranadive and Mr. Deshpande and their subsequent letting off on bail. "The Chief Presidency Magistrate tactfully suggested to the accused to submit to the arrest and if they (accused) contested the legality of the Police Commissioner's order they could test it in a court of law. It must be said to the credit of the two young men that they submitted to be arrested and promised not to hold even private meetings till the disposal of the present case. It was, Mr. Welinker submitted, a wise gesture on the part of the accused as it prevented the use of force to disperse the crowd.

Proceeding Mr. Welinker referred to a list prepared under orders of the Police Commissioner showing that between 26 April and July 11, there were 317 offences both cognizable and noncognizable reported to the Police in Mill area.

Giving the genesis of the notification Mr. Welinker said since the Curfew Order was promulgated till the last 10 or 13 days no meetings were held. Since then meetings began to be held in private places to circumvent the order and to evade vigilance of the police.

"A MISCONCEPTION."

There seems to be a misconception in the mind of the accused, said Mr. Welinkar, regarding the meaning of unlawful assembly. They seem to think that to constitute an unlawful assembly it must be held in a public place or street. Section 140 of I. P. C. clearly states that whenever 5 or more men meet with the common object of committing an offence constitutes an unlawful assembly and the Commissioner of Police has a right to order it to be dissolved. The common object of this particular meeting on July 13 was to contravene or disobey the Police Commissioner's order and that constituted an offence under section 188 of I. P. C. and this disobedience of the order caused or was likely to cause danger to public peace. It was not necessary that the offender should cause harm but it was sufficient if his action was likely to cause harm to public peace. "He, therefore, submitted that the accused had committed the offence with which they were charged.

"PLEAD NOT GUILTY."

Charged with being members of an unlawful assembly both Mr. Ranadive and Mr. Deshpande pleaded not guilty.

MR. SPIERS' EVIDENCE.

Mr. W. D. Spiers, Superintendent of "E" Division, was the first witness examined. He said that he knew both the accused. Mr. B. T. Ranadive was a member of the Managing Committee of the G. K. Union. Mr. Deshpande is the Secretary of the G. K. Union, and the editor of the "Kranti", an organ of the Girni Kamgar Union. He had seen them moving about in taxis supervising picketting of mills and seen them attending meetings of the strikers and addressing such meetings.

Continuing Mr. Spiers said that an English and Marathi copy of the Commissioner of Police's notification was served on Mr. Tawde at the Union offices and Mr. Tawde signed on the reverse in his presence at about 10 a.m. Copies of these notifications were posted on the Union offices on the 13th July.

Continuing Mr. Spiers produced a handbill (undated) convening a meeting of the women at 3 p.m. and men at 5 p.m. at Kumbhar Chawl, Currey Road Bridge.

DEFENCE OBJECTION.

Mr. Gadkari: I object to that going in.....They have got to prove that orders for printing these handbills have been given by the accused.

Magistrate: Why not?

Mr. Gadkari: The handbill has strictly to be proved, otherwise anybody can put their names.

Continuing Mr. Spiers said that on receiving the handbill he communicated to his superiors and made arrangements for a strong police guard to meet at Laxmi Cinema, near the junction of Currey Road and Supari Bag. He awaited the arrival of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police. They arrived at the place at 3-10 or 3-15 p.m. He along with the Commissioner of Police and the Chief Presidency Magistrate went down to Kumbhar Chawl. As they were returning to Currey Road Bridge they saw Mrs. Dange in a taxi going to the meeting. He spoke to her, as she was stated in the handbill to be the President of the meeting.

When they reached the Kumbhar Chawl they saw 200 women squatting on the floor and a few hundreds on both sides of the meeting and there were also some men. The two accused were there, and on seeing the Commissioner of Police and Chief Presidency Magistrate they came up to them and spoke in his presense.

They (accused) said that it was their intention to go on with the meeting as they were advised that the order of the Commissioner of Police was illegal. The Chief Presidency Magistrate informed them that the Commissioner of Police insisted that it was legal and that being so they constituted an unlawful assembly and that they should disperse. Otherwise he would have to give orders to disperse the meeting by force.

"TEST LEGALITY IN COURT OF LAW."

The Chief Presidency Magistrate suggested that as their contention was that the order was illegal and the Commissioner insisted it was legal they should submit to the order and have its legality tested in Court. He told them that as they were members of an unlawful assembly because they had contravened the Police Commissioner's order and that he would get them arrested formally and they should advise the meeting to disperse.

LEADERS FORMALLY ARRESTED.

Sergeant Brown was asked to arrest them, and they quietly submitted to the arrest. After that the men and women left the premises. Witness along with the accused went to the corner of Laxmi Cinema. Inspector ' Cooper took them to Bhoiwada Police Station and bailed them out on their own recognition.

"CRIME ON INCREASE."

Mr. Spiers then produced the list of complaints of cognizable and noncognizable offences made between 26th April to July 11. This related to all complaints lodged in various police stations in the mill area and made under orders of the Commissioner of Police.

Mr. Gadkari: I object to the list going in as it is not certified by the Superintendents of the various divisions.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar: Let me go on with the evidence. Your Worship can note the objection.

Continuing Mr. Spiers said that as far as his Division was concerned he believed the list to be correct. The note on the last page showed that out of these only 12 are complaints by strikers against the mill authorities and the police. At present in his Division alone there were pending 14 cases in which strikers and volunteers of G. K. U. were charged.....

Mr. S. G. Velinkar: Well, will you tell us what are the offences with which the members of G. K. U. are charged? From murder to rioting, intimidation and unlawful assembly?

NONE IS CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Mr. Spiers: None is charged with murder. (Laughter.) Mr. Gadkari: Oh, I see.

They are charged with grievous hurt, rioting, intimidation, etc.

Giving the genesis of the meetings Mr. Spiers said that since the Curfew Order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was in force meetings were not held by G. K. U. either in public or in private uptil June 26.

"BEGINNING OF TROUBLE"

On June 26 the G. K. U. commenced to hold meetings on private premises in localities occupied by mill-workers, and trouble brose over police reporters being present at these meetings as they (Union officers) barred the reporters as also the police from such meetings. Thereafter on July 12 the order of the Commissioner of Police was issued and promulgated.

What is the significance of 26 April?

Mr. Spiers:—I think the old strike leaders were arrested and these new leaders came on .....?

Mr. Welinkar:—Very well, you needn't go into significance of the 26th April.

"BURDEN OF THEIR HARANGUE."

Continuing Mr. Spiers said that he had attended many meetings held by G. K. U. They usually harangue in Marathi. The burden of their song is: "Don't go to work and don't let others go to work."

Mr. Welinkar: Are you in a position to tell me the incidence of crime since the advent of private meetings?—There has been an increase in crime.

Mr. Welinker: "Serious crime?"—The usual crimes, assault, rioting, obstruction, intimidation.

Mr. Welinker:—There has been obstruction to lawful workers:—

"A LEADING QUESTION."

Mr. Gadkari:—I object to it.

(Continued on page 7.)

WHOSE DEVIL ?

—:o:—

PT. MOTILAL MADE "TO DIG HIS GRAVE" INSTEAD OF GROOVE

AN AMUSING MISTAKE

POONA, July 15.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., finding that he is wrongly reported in some papers in connection with the Working Committee's resolution said:—

"I am amused to find that in my interview to the Free Press as published by some papers I am reported to have said, "Pandit Motilal Nehru is digging his own grave." I wonder whose devil is this: whether the interviewer's or the typist's or the printer's or the telegraph operator's. Of one thing I am sure that it is not my devil. What I said was: "Pandit Motilal Nehru is digging a deeper groove out of which it would be very difficult for him to get out.'" My words have been mutilated. Those who did it, did not avert to the fearful consequences of the mutilation. I said "groove" and not "grave". For it is only a groove that can be dug out more and more deep and not so a grave. It will also be seen that I contemplated the hopeful position of Pandit Motilal Nehru coming out of the groove. People once in their graves certainly do not come out. There has only been one exception to this, that of Christ."—Free Press.

(The Bombay office received the message and issued it without any mutilation of words as complained of above.—Bombay Editor, Free Press.)

WATER SCARCITY IN BRITAIN

—:o:—

TOWNS IN BAD STRAIT

LONDON, July 15.

After a temporary alleviation by thunderstorms, drought is again serious throughout the country. Authorities are urging the utmost economy and Manchester's store of water is barely equal to a month's supply. In even more serious straits is Yorkshire. Water shortage is hampering the manufactures in many towns like Bradford where the authorities cut off the supply at six in the evening preventing nightworking in factories.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

—:o:—

VALLABHBHAI PATEL RESIGN

DISATISFIED WITH PRESENT CONDITION OF BOARD'S WORKING

AHMEDABAD, July 15.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. G. V. Mavlanker have tendered their resignation of office as members of the Ahmedabad Municipality, stating as their reasons that in the present conditions of the working of the Board they do not consider it advisable to continue as members.—A. P.

KARNATAK PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

—:o:—

OFFICE TRANSFERRED FROM GADAG TO DHARWAR

DHARWAR, July 13.

According to a resolution of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, the office of the Committee has been transferred from Gadag to Dharwar with effect from the 10th instant.—Free Press.

MAHARAJA OF NABHA

—:o:—

NO TRUTH IN REPORT ABOUT RESTORATION TO HIS GADI

OOTACAMUND, July 15.

The Associated Press understands that there is no truth in the report appearing in the Press regarding the steps being now taken to restore the Maharaja of Nabha to his gadi as also the statement that a prominent counsel has been briefed to represent Nabha.—A. P.

FROM A SMALLER JAIL TO A BIGGER ONE

Mr. Jagatnarain Returns To Public Life

PATNA, July 15.

On his being released from the Hazaribagh Jail after serving his full term of one year, Jagatnarain Lap, M.L.C., Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha, reached Patna along with Mr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Moonje, the Hon. Anugrah Narain Singh, Kumar Ganganand Singh and others in the afternoon of Sunday last. He was given a rousing reception at the station platform where a huge crowd had assembled to bid him welcome.

He was taken in a procession to Gulab Bagh, where a very largely attended public meeting was held in which addresses on behalf of the District Congress Committee and the citizens of Patna were presented. The Hon. Anugrah Narain Singh presided.

PRIVILEGE TO BE PROSECUTED.

Mr. Rajendra Prasad moving the resolution congratulating Jagatnarain and welcoming him back to public life said that it was a great honour for Jagat Babu to have been prosecuted under that "prince of penal sections", the section dealing with sedition for which some of their greatest men like Lokmanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi were sent to jail and had to suffer. In fact in the present state of the country every self-respecting and patriotic Indian should have the privilege to be prosecuted for sedition.

"GOVERNMENT BY LAW ESTABLISHED."

Section 124-A says:—"That whoever created disaffection against the Government established by law in British India shall be punished for sedition"; "But who established the present Government by law in this country", asked the speaker. He could very well understand if it was said, "the Government established in this country." "The law", spoken of there, was a man-made law in which Indians had no hand at all. The speaker did not recognise the law of sedition, nor the Courts of Justice. If ever he was prosecuted for sedition, he would not give any trouble to the C.I.D. reporters even to prove their report.

FROM A SMALLER JAIL TO A BIGGER ONE.

Concluding the speaker said that Jagatnarain had only come out of a smaller jail to a bigger one. If all the love and devotion that they had shown him were true, they must cooperate with him and act up to his advice and guidance in his endeavour to free India from the present bondage.

Mr. Ramchandra Dwivedi seconded the resolution.

Dr. Moonje also spoke for more than half an hour after which Jagat Babu replied in suitable terms and the meeting then dispersed.—Free Press.

ACCUSED'S FEAR OF NOT GETTING FAIR PLAY

One Of The Pleas For Transfer Of Meerut Case

JUSTICE MEARS COMMENCES TO DELIVER JUDGMENT

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, July 15.

Hearing of the transfer application in Meerut Conspiracy Case was proceeded with this morning before Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said Mr. V. H. Joshi made local enquiries at Meerut to enable a reply to Mr. Horton's affidavit and filed to-day an affidavit. The affidavit says of 37 houses mentioned by Mr. Horton one has been mentioned twice over. Of the others except two or three none is at present fit for occupation by a defence counsel owing to various reasons like want of electricity, state of repairs, want of tap water, smallness, etc. "The so-called Indian hotels are not hotels but eating-houses. English hotels and boarding houses are also unsuitable owing to expense, kind of food supplied, etc."

The Chief Justice went carefully through Mr. Joshi's affidavit and annexures describing unsuitability of each house. While so examining, the Chief Justice referring to the question of books remarked that the matter must be discussed carefully.

A BLUNT AND CLEAR COMPLAINT.

To his Lordship's mind the complaint was very blunt and clear, that is, these accused by successive steps were planning to bring about an armed revolution and his Lordship could not understand that it had to do with books on Communism, etc.

COURT TURNED INTO UNIVERSITY LECTURE ROOM.

Sir Tej Bahadur replying said if the prosecution wished to raise this issue only, then they need not enquire into Leninism, Communism and other such matters. Counsel quite understood that, but when prosecution said apart from that the accused associated themselves with certain bodies outside India and the result was, they carried on criminal conspiracy, the matter became different. If the point was narrowed down, the counsel would be glad. If it was a simple case of conspiracy Sir Tej Bahadur did not mind, but after reading the address of the Public Prosecutor he was entitled to say that the Court had been turned into a University Lecture-room.

Chief Justice: "I do not think that the situation ever arose. The Public Prosecutor will be bound by the terms of the complaint."

The Chief Justice went through a fresh affidavit by the Crown giving more details of the condition of the houses at Meerut suitable for defence counsel and which the Cantonment authorities said could be rented by the defence counsel by arrangement with owners.

The Court at this stage rose for lunch.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru continuing said that his Lordship had seen the affidavits of both sides. So far as houses in Cantonments were concerned they were subject to Cantonment House Accommodation Act and any tenants going into them was liable to ejectment when required by military officers. Counsel did not put his case merely ground of convenience of accommodation but also on convenience in the conduct of the case.

The Chief Justice said:—On question of necessity of books the complaint has said that certain question would arise which would have to be met, namely, whether there was an organisation known as the Communist International in Moscow, if yes what are its objects as set out and described in official publications and other relevant and admissable documents, again did that organisation have as one of its objects the overthrow of the Government of India by armed revolution? Are successive steps by which armed revolution to be brought about advocated in said publication? Are accused or any of them members of organisation and pledged to carry out its objects? Were accused members of the Peasants and Workers' Party and whether this association was affiliated to or working in collaboration with the Communist International? Did the Peasants and Workers' Party for which the accused agreed to carry out successive steps to destroy the Government of the King-Emperor of India? All these and similar questions, observed the Chief Justice, were chiefly questions of facts and admissability of evidence and requiring few books.

The Crown case was as clear as could be, namely, that accused assisted or encouraged by the Communist Inpternational decided to take successive steps to bring about armed revolution.

Sir Tej Bahadur: That could be done without any help from outside.

The Chief Justice remarked that beyond the question of admissi... of certain documents everything was a question mostly of facts.

Sir Tej Bahadur continuing said there was a feeling that accused were not going to have an easy trial at Meerut. He made no reflection on the Magistrate. One result of selection of Meerut was deliberate deprivation of trial by jury.

SHOULDN'T HAVE MET AT MEERUT.

Chief Justice: Accused should not have met at Meerut to commit illegal act.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru: If they met at dozen places, the trial should be at place where there were no handicaps.

Chief Justice: It is most important that there should be no handicaps.

Sir Tej Bahadur: I do say without entering into merits of the case if feeling lurks in minds of accused that defence is working under handicap it is not fair to accused.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S ARGUMENTS.

Pandit Motilal Nehru on behalf of 21 accused said he joined in transfer application and submitted that real point was whether the case now pending at Meerut was fit and proper case to transfer here under conditions and circumstances laid before his Lordship. The affidavits filed made out a complete case for transfer. The Judge may be very impartial, but there are thousand reasons for transferring the case to another Court. When the case could be tried in 12 places and the law gives the prosecution the right to initiate the proceed... in any one place ... submitted it was ... ship should ... reasons and ... of matter ... Your ... the total... the ... detected ... both ... time ... their clients were no ... play.

ACCUSE... FAIR

Sir Te... Bahadur ... openly.

Mr. James:—What I understand from fair-play is that they would not get even handed justice.

Chief Justice: ... should be no handicaps.

Mr. James:—I accept completely. If I felt that ... cused were not having fair-play

(Continued on page 7.)

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